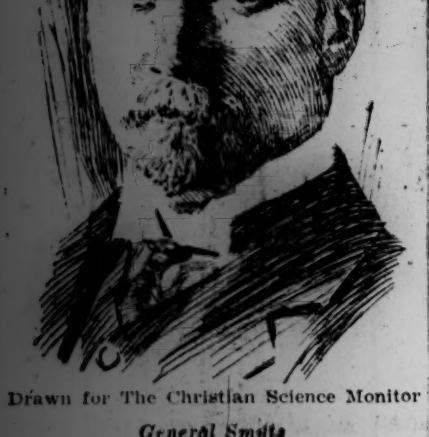


GENERAL SMUTS
PRAISES MORALE
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Calls Boer Settlement One of
Wise in History—Sir Robert
Borden Says Germany Op-
poses World Conscience

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—
Speaking at the House of Commons
luncheon given by the Empire Parlia-
mentary Association to the Overseas
Ministers, General Smuts said how
profoundly he had been impressed by
the efforts and morale of the United
Kingdom which had almost passed the
world's powers of imagination.

Referring to the fact that South
Africa had done her share in the war
he said this was due to the fact that
the Boer War was complemented and
compensated for by one of the wisest
settlements in the history of the
Empire. In the list of Empire builders,
Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman must
not be forgotten. His achievement
switched South Africa, and switched
the British Empire again on to the
right track, for after all it was founded
not on force but on moral standards
and freedom, equity and equality. The
German Empire had never learned



General Smuts

their lesson, still believing the mili-
tary machine could give them domina-
tion over the world. General Smuts
said even as an optimist he was en-
couraged and inspired by the determi-
nation he had seen in Great Britain,
for in that, more than anything else,
was the pledge of victory.

Sir Robert Borden expressed the
conviction that the submarine would
fall, but the peril was substantial, and
could only be met by timely self-
denial and avoidance of all kinds of
waste. The German people, he said,
were fighting in desperation under the
belief engendered and fostered by the
military autocracy that the Allies
were seeking to crush Germany and to
terminate her national existence.

No such purpose ever was or could
be in the thoughts of the British
people. Beyond comparison, Germany
was in 1914 the most powerful mili-
tary state in history. Any idea of suc-
cessful aggression against her was
unthinkable. Confident in that
strength, the German nation followed
blindly the behests of militarism and
entered upon a war of world domina-
tion.

For the good of Germany, her people
must be taught that military aggres-
sion was neither legitimate nor profit-
able; that world domination was im-
possible, that treaties were sacred, and
that there was a world conscience
which could arouse forces sufficient to
subdue any government that ran
amuck.

OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR
FROM CAPITALS

The British are closing steadily in
upon St. Quentin. Yesterday, having
stormed Savy Wood, they occupied

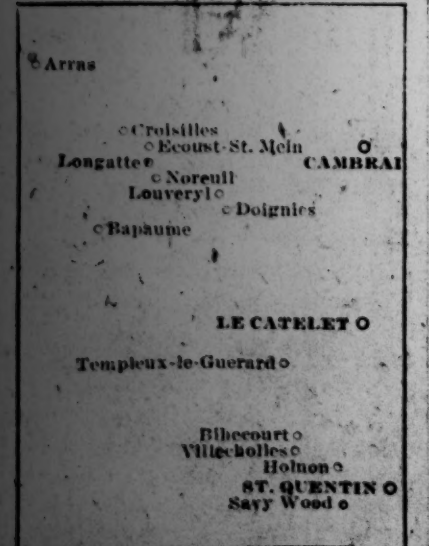


Diagram shows points captured by British troops in their continued advance on the western front. German positions are shown in heavy type.

GIFFORD PINCHOT
TAKES OFF HAT TO
SENATOR LODGE

He Commends the Latter's Stand
for American Rights—Ger-
many Is Strongly Denounced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gifford Pin-
chot has just sent the following letter
to Senator Lodge, in reference to the
assault upon the Senator by a pacifist:

"My hat is off to you. You neither
preach nor practice surrender. Mil-
lions of Americans stand with you
for American rights and American
duty. I have just learned that tele-
grams sent to Congress have resulted
in confusing my position on the great
issue of peace-at-any-price against
the honor, conscience and interest of
our people. I am no pacifist. War is
not the worst of evils. Self-respect
is a jewel beyond price, and righteous-
ness and justice are the only founda-
tions of enduring peace. You can not
overcome evil by yielding to it. There-
fore, I am for universal military
training.

"Germany has broken all the laws of
civilized warfare, has revived slavery,
has practiced murder as a habit; Ger-
many has made war on us. I am for
fighting Germany now at once with
every power we have or can acquire
on sea and on land until civilization
and democracy are once more safe.
We should have done so long ago. To
refuse to fight now would be to sell
the soul of the Nation. I hope and be-
lieve that Congress will turn down
the cowards, fools and pro-Germans,
who together with a sprinkling of honest
but mistaken men make up the
pacifist cabal, and that it will stand
for the safety, honor and welfare of
the United States."

EQUAL RIGHTS
PROVIDED FOR
IN RUSSIAN BILL

Measure Affects Russian Citizens
of All Nationalities, Excepting
Naturalized Germans—War
Cabinet Formed

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—A
deputation is coming to Petrograd on
behalf of the troops at headquarters
to the Government, the Duma and the
Council of Workmen's and Soldiers
Delegates. The latter body now num-
bers close upon 3000 soldiers and
workers and is proposing to form a
small executive council. As has al-
ready been indicated, the Provisional
Government and council have not only
worked together since about the be-
ginning of the revolution but have
steadily achieved a closer mutual
understanding. This is important, as
the council, through its branch coun-
cils including those elected by the
soldiers at the front, still determines
the attitude of soldiers and workmen.
The council's attitude with regard to
foreign policy is, meantime, steady
opposition to territorial aggrandize-
ment of any power, including Russia
herself, a fact which has an important
bearing on the question of Constanti-
nople.

M. Kerenski, Minister of Justice,
who became vice-president of the com-
mittee when it was formed on the first
Monday of the revolution and who, on
being appointed Minister of Justice, re-
signed his vice-presidency and de-
manded and secured reelection from
the Council, largely represents the
point of view of the Council in the
Government, although he has not hesi-
tated to speak strongly to the Council
itself from time to time. On the ques-
tion of Constantinople he has ex-
pressed himself in favor of the inter-

(Continued on page seven, column one)

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Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States

WASHINGTON IS
CALLED WORLD'S
MORAL CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The feeling
among the Entente diplomats is
that the address of the President has
made Washington morally the capital
of the world, and the second day of
April, 1917, is set down as one of the
greatest days in the history of
humanity.

This significance is given the ad-
dress because of the conviction that
the moral influence and impetus the
utterance of the President will have
upon the world, will go far toward
winning the war for the benefit of
the entire race of men rather than
for the military autocracy that
brought it about.

The message of the President has
been dispatched to every mission of
the United States in the world, and
it will be presented formally by
United States ambassadors and minis-
ters to governments to which they
are accredited.

It is felt in these circles that the
program of unselfish purpose the
United States has announced, is in-
vincible because of its very unselfish-
ness and devotion to peace and
humanity.

ALL AVAILABLE
M. N. G. AWAITS
MOBILIZATION

Acting Adjt.-Gen. Sweetser Ex-
pects at Any Moment Orders
Calling Out Remainder of
Massachusetts Troops

Acting Adjutant-General E. Leroy
Sweetser is expecting orders from
Washington at any moment, consider-
ing the recommendations made last
night by President Wilson, for the
mobilization of all the available troops
of the State. He said this morning
that all companies are ready, waiting
and willing to be called.

Meanwhile his department is rush-
ing the work of equipping and supply-
ing the various units of the service.
A consignment of \$200,000 worth of
materials has arrived from Govern-
ment supply depots and is being dis-
tributed among the companies of the
second, sixth and ninth regiments.
"The ninth will be well equipped in
every detail before night," the general
said, "and the others will be provided
for in a short time."

While orders have not been received
for recruiting up to war strength, the
general said that men are being en-
rolled in excess of the authorized
peace strength. All ranges of the
State are now in order and recruits
will be ordered into the rifle pits for
training immediately. The Wakefield
range, capable of accommodating more
than 1000 men, is ready, and "old
timers" in the service will be detailed
as instructors.

The proposal that Massachusetts be
made the central training ground for
New England troops was considered a
good one by General Sweetser, al-
though he had not been apprised of it.
He said that this State is the natural
center and the railroad facilities and
large cities would assure quick trans-
portation and adequate supplies.

Four companies of the Ninth Regi-
ment, M. N. G., expect orders to leave
the East Army for duty somewhere
in Massachusetts late today. The
muster of the four companies into the
Federal service began with Com-
pany B last night, and was continued
with Company A this morning, and
Company C and Company H this after-
noon. The departure of these four
companies will leave only the machine
gun, supply, headquarters, and mount-
ed orderlies companies of the Ninth
Regiment at the East Army.

Brig.-Gen. Charles K. Darling, ad-
jutant general of the sixth regiment,
Massachusetts National Guard, today
presented the sixth regiment with two
motorcycles and side cars for the
On God's Side
The Ichang Gorge

(Continued on page eight, column four)

SPAIN UNCOVERS
STRIKE PLOT OF
GERMAN AGENTS

Object of Agitation to Upset In-
dustries of Country and Thus
Hinder Allies—Government
Anticipates the Situation

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—There
are good signs that the greatest dan-
gers from the threatened strike will
be averted, thanks chiefly to the very
strong action of the Government which
anticipated the situation and took ex-
treme measures from the outset, par-
ticularly in arresting 18 signatories to
the manifesto to the people, one be-
ing a lady, Senora Virginia Gonzalez.
At the outset it was not generally
suspected foreign plotters were closely
concerned with the agitation, but the
police took a different view, know-
ing that at Barcelona, one of the prin-
cipal centers of the agitation, the
workmen's strike leaders were in
close communication with German
agents. At a house in Calle Condal,
in Barcelona, and in several places in
Madrid, enormous quantities of ex-
plosives have been discovered. These
were associated with German agents.

Newspapers, meanwhile, show alarm,
declaring that Germany has introduced
all the horrors of terrorism into Spain.
Later developments can scarcely be
said to be directed merely against the
Prime Minister as were the earlier
ones. The object of the agitation was
to engineer a general strike and par-
alyze the manufacturing and producing
industries of the country, thus pre-
venting Spain assisting the Allies.

It now appears the strike will be
averted, a fact due to some extent
to the refusal of railway workers
to submit to German influence. The
key of the situation is in their hands,
and at the commencement, realizing
the situation, the Premier made a
direct appeal to them. The railway
men now promise to do all possible to
preserve peace and order, and Madrid
is calm and the prospects seem good.

Relief Now Urgent
Canary Islands Greatly Affected
by U-Boat War

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—Further
news reaches Madrid of the ter-
rible state of the population in the
Canary Islands resulting from the
German submarine blockade. The
difficulty of procuring food has re-
sulted in a serious situation. In spite
of the establishment of a relief depot
the people show unmistakable signs of
lack of food. The outside world prob-
ably has little idea of the state of
affairs in these beleaguered islands.
It is considered that little short of
disaster will occur within one month
unless relief arrives.

Requisitioning of Ships
Spain Acts When Ship Owners Fail
to Meet Demands

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The
Government recently called upon
Spanish ship owners under the terms of
the new act to furnish 100,000 tons
cargo space required by the Govern-
ment. Ship owners having failed to
comply the committee for labor trans-
ports is taking measures to requisition
necessary vessels.

Spanish Loan a Success
Expected Amount Is Subscribed
Twenty Times Over

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The
new Spanish loan has been an extraor-
dinary success. The terms were such
that it was expected the amount would
be oversubscribed, but certainly not
20 times over as has occurred.

Some time before the issue closed it
was announced that between 6,000,
000,000 and 7,000,000,000 pesetas had
been offered for the 1,000,000,000 asked
for, and there was evidently a great
rush afterward.

The loan is 1,000,000,000 at 5 per
cent, issued at 90, and is redeemable
(Continued on page seven, column one)

BRITISH ADVANCE
ON WESTERN FRONT

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES
AFIELD (Tuesday)—The British for-
ward movement around St. Quentin
was reported today to have taken the
town of Maiseimy in its enveloping
grip.

Northward, around Arras, the town
of Henin was occupied in other
advances.

CENTRAL POWERS
PLAN PEACE OFFER

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—
The Central Powers are planning a
new peace offer, the Berlin Lokal An-
zeiger stated this afternoon.

(Continued on page four, column five)

LA FOLLETTE IN
SENATE DELAYS
WAR DECISION

Senator Martin, Democratic Floor Leader,
Makes Move to Start Next Session at Early
Hour, When Action May Be Prompt

WILL BE CONSIDERED ON WEDNESDAY

Senator Martin, Democratic Floor Leader, Makes Move
To Start Next Session at Early Hour When
Prompt Action May Be Expected

By exercising his privilege under the Senate rules of asking for one
day's time, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin today prevented action until
Wednesday on the state of war resolution called for by President Wilson
in his message read to the joint session of Congress last night. The Senate
adjourned shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. No action on the Flood
resolution declaring that a state of war exists will be taken in the House
today. The Foreign Relations Committee will meet tomorrow and the
resolution is expected to be reported out immediately. The Democratic
members of the committee had an informal meeting today and discussed
their plans.

President Wilson went before Congress at a joint session of the
two Houses Monday night, and asked that a state of war be declared
between Germany and the United States. The Senate and the House, at
their respective sessions today, were expected to pass the Administration
resolution, making this declaration, and to take whatever further steps
might seem to be necessary to carry on preparations for any contingency
that may arise. The pacifists and pro-German elements are continuing
their protest against any action by Congress to carry out the wishes of
the President, but their activities have been put under restraint by the
police authorities of the capital city, and it is apparent that whatever
effort they may make to influence Congress is likely to be overcome
by the growing sentiment that Germany's acts have left the United States
no alternative but war.

PRESIDENT ASKS
DECLARATION OF
STATE OF WAR

In Message to Congress He
Urges the Employment of All
Resources of the Nation Until
Germany Is Brought to Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President
Wilson, protesting friendship for the
democracies of the world and the peo-
ple of all nations, the German in-
cluded, spoke the word Monday night that
will lead the United States into war
against the outlaw German Govern-
ment. He asked Congress to declare
that a state of war exists between the
United States and Germany. This will
be done speedily, and measures taken
that will place at the disposal of the
Government the entire resources of
the Nation, if needed, to crush Ger-
man autocracy.

He urged this action, not from mo-
tives of militancy or because he would
have his country enter the ranks of the
belligerents from a choice for war. He
took the action because the United
States is forced into this position; and
having been forced into it, he urged
that a war be waged that will speedily
bring victory to the forces of civiliza-
tion.

It was in keeping with his general
declaration in behalf of the growing
cause of democracy that the President
delivered the people of Russia in their
recent triumph, and this senti-
ment also brought applause.

To the German-American of the
United States he also gave a word of
assurance and of warning. That word
was that the United States places full
faith in their loyalty of purpose, but
that on the first show of disloyalty a
firm and vigorous hand of authority
will be shown.

The Government's policy with re-
spect to Austria-Hungary was made
clear, when the President said that a
decision with respect to the Vienna
Government is held in abeyance for
the time.

The President sounded the doom of
autocracy, and raised the standard of
democracy. The step taken by the
Executive, and which will be followed
by appropriate action by Congress, was
considered as the most momentous
ever taken by this country, for in con-
sequences it involves not only the fu-
ture of the people of this generation,
but of others yet unborn; momentous
because of the sacrifices that are to
come in the carrying out of the vast
program laid out for the accomplish-
ment.

It was spoken in the midst of the
most distinguished men of the Nation,
immediately in front, sat the members
of the Supreme Court of the United
States and the members of the Army

(Continued on page four, column five)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Pacifism, re-
garded as little short of treason, pre-
vented action in the Senate this after-
noon on the joint congressional resolu-
tion formally declaring the existence
of a state of war between the United
States and the German Government.

Senator La Follette, upon whom
much adverse criticism has been
heaped since he engineered the suc-
cessful filibuster on the Armed Ship
Bill, seized his second opportunity to
block the will of the Nation, when he
objected to immediate consideration
of the administration war resolution,
forcing it to go over until tomorrow
under the rules.

Appeals from majority leaders, who
pointed out the momentous conse-
quences of the dilatory tactics of the
Wisconsin member, failed to stir him
from his position.

Nothing daunted by the expected op-
position by Mr. La Follette, Senator
Martin, floor leader of the Democrats,
stepped into the breach with a motion
that the Senate immediately adjourn
until Wednesday at 10 a. m. Senator
Martin has on more than one occasion
showed his ability as floor leader, and
it is expected he will put the war pro-
gram through the upper branch with
promptness.

Senator Hitchcock, ranking member
of the Foreign Relations Committee,
favorably reported the war resolution
from the committee, which made sev-
eral changes in the text, materially
strengthening it. Mr. Hitchcock asked
suspension of the rules so that the
Senate could proceed immediately with
its consideration. At this point Mr.
La Follette launched his opposition, de-
manding adherence to the rules.

When Senator Martin's move ad-
journed the Senate, spontaneous ap-
plause came from the crowded
galleries, regardless of the stern
Senate rule forbidding such mani-
festation of sentiment. The Vice-Pres-
ident, always strict and impartial in
enforcement of the rules, seemed to
sympathize with the patriotism of the
galleries, for it was a moment or two
before he rallied to restore order. On
Wednesday, under the rules, the war
resolution will be called up at once
and debate will be begun.

The amended resolution reads as
follows:

"Whereas, the Imperial German Govern-
ment has committed repeated acts
of war against the Government and
the people of the United States of
America, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assem-
bled that the state of war between the
United States and the German Im-
perial Government which has thus
been thrust upon the United States is
hereby formally declared, and that the
President and he is hereby authorized
and directed to employ the entire
naval and military forces of the United
States and the resources of the Army
to carry on the war against the Im-
perial Government, and to bring the
conflict to a successful termination all
the resources of the country are here-

(Continued on page five, column one)

GIFT TO FRANCE INCLUDES MANY WAR SOUVENIRS

New State War Museum Presented by Monsieur and Madame Henri Leblanc—Object of Collection Is Educational

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—For nearly three years there has been quietly going on in Paris work of a wholly unique character that is destined to become of world-wide importance. The outcome of this work is the new State War Museum, which consists of a collection of souvenirs of the war got together through the initiative and untiring energy of M. and Mme. Henri Leblanc, and at present housed in two spacious apartments at 6 Avenue Malakoff. M. Henri Leblanc was glad to give a personal account of the important details of his work for publication in The Christian Science Monitor, and by that means to make it more widely known to his many friends outside of France. M. Leblanc said he wanted first to convey some important news which had not yet been made public. Although it had always been their ultimate intention to offer their collection to the State, he was now in a position to make it known that their offer had been definitely made and in fact accepted by the Minister of Education. The only formality remaining to complete the matter was the signing of the formal documents, so that for all practical purposes their collection was today a State museum.

In making the gift, M. and Mme. Leblanc had imposed two main conditions. First the museum was to be an open one—open to the whole world and at all times. There were, M. Leblanc said, too many closed museums in France. This one must be always open and always accessible to the public. Its object was educational. They wanted all their own people, as well as those of other countries who so wished, to be able to inform themselves, in the most convenient manner, of all that pertained to the war. That was surely the best way of securing the necessary preparedness in the fullest sense of the word, and consequently the best guarantee against war. By means of this museum future generations would also obtain a more accurate understanding of both the causes and the disastrous consequences of war, and thus a public opinion leading the nation toward the avoidance of the causes of war would tend to be created.

The second condition of the gift was that the Government provide and maintain on an important central site such a building for the museum as its importance demanded. The site had not yet been settled and moreover it was not an easy question. Nearly all the important State buildings had been assigned for hospitals, the care of refugees and other works of a like character. There was really no important public building available at the moment, but a satisfactory one would certainly be found later on. The municipality had offered them an important site, but it had been thought best to have one of the State buildings, and the museum would be temporarily lodged by the Government until its permanent home could be arranged.

Asked what his reason was for wanting the State to take charge of the museum instead of its remaining a private or even municipal institution, M. Leblanc replied that their main object was to centralize information about the war, including the official information of the various Government departments. Generally speaking in France, if one wanted to find what Bordeaux, for example, had done in a given matter, one had to go to Bordeaux itself. The archives in the department had to be consulted and it was, with very rare exceptions, impossible to investigate a subject in any central place. He wanted the War Museum to be a central place, where every event of public interest relating to the war in whatever town or village in France, could be studied. Moreover, he wanted this information to be classified and organized in the most convenient and systematic manner. They would need, in conjunction with their plan, many State documents and to make these available the museum must be a State museum. It might be of interest to know that there were two examples of every document issued in the various administrative departments reserved for the archives. One of these was sent to the Bibliothèque Nationale, while the other had various destinations instead of a fixed central place. They hoped that as a State museum an example of all these war documents would be supplied to the War Museum. This alone was a most vital matter, for, by this means, they would acquire a copy of all decrees, orders, circulars or decisions, even of the most ordinary character, relating to military, fiscal, sanitary, social or economic matters. Moreover, they wanted their records to be of an international order, and as a State institution the fullest assistance would be offered by all the Allied governments and by most of the neutrals, so that ultimately Paris would possess an up-to-date museum where all the data pertaining to the war in every part of the globe could be studied.

As an illustration M. Leblanc said they hoped to have the daily press of the world so classified that if some one wanted to know about Verdun, for example, all the existing information and data could be found under this heading, instead of having to wade through thousands of files of newspapers. The same idea was to be applied throughout, and M. Leblanc admitted that it would require an energetic and extensive State organization to continue the work on a scale large

enough to meet the requirements of the present great war.

In answer to a question as to what had first given him the idea of starting a war museum, M. Leblanc said that in 1914, he and Mme. Leblanc had begun to get things together, first with simply the thought of providing a collection for those at the front to see on their return. However, the movement grew of itself faster than they had imagined; many friends had assisted them and the work had extended until now quite a small army of interested people were helping them. The collection had already cost upward of 300,000 francs although of course many specimens had been obtained gratuitously. One valuable source of supply had been the thousands of printing offices in France. At the commencement of the war M. Leblanc had written asking all the printing establishments to supply him with a copy of everything that was issued concerning the war. By this means he had amassed an enormous collection of documents, many of which were now quite unobtainable. They had friends everywhere picking up things. At the present moment Mme. Leblanc, who had a special authority from the Minister of War, was in Switzerland, where she had procured many very valuable specimens that had come from various parts of the Central Powers. The difficulty of obtaining documents and souvenirs from the enemy was great, and even in some of the neutral countries it was not easy.

They had not yet had time to organize the work abroad, said M. Leblanc, but he was most anxious to get into communication with those who were interested and who would cooperate in the movement in the United States of America and the South American Continent. They hoped that as soon as the announcement was made that the museum was a State affair, many doors in the United States would be opened to them and many war souvenirs and documents of war propaganda would be forwarded to Paris.

Even at its present stage of development, M. Leblanc explained, the War Museum possesses 200,000 souvenirs of the war classified and arranged so as to be easily available for reference. The collection includes over 6000 books and brochures published since the outbreak of the war, of which 4500 are French, over 900 German, 350 English, and the rest Italian, Spanish, Greek, Russian, Dutch and Swedish. One room is devoted to newspapers, magazines and daily press cuttings from many countries. Another contains the noted posters of the Allies used for recruiting purposes and the announcements of the various war loan issues, many of which are illustrated. A third room is devoted to toys. Every kind of war material and equipment is represented, leaden soldiers in the uniforms of all the belligerent nations, model "camions" and ambulances, aeroplanes and submarines. Here are also portfolios of all the war maps.

Another department contains the war contributions from all the noted artists of the day—Steinlen, Forain, Raemaekers, De Groux, Berne-Bellier, Ibels, Geoffroy, Truchet and others. There is a collection of some 5000 trench newspapers and 1000 sheets of songs and other war music. Then there is a big collection of photographs of the generals, admirals and statesmen of the Entente, and more interesting still, a wonderful collection of war postage stamps, some of which can hardly even now be procured for money. There are specimens of all the emergency paper money of Belgium, Germany and the invaded provinces of France, the French Colonies and the prisoners' camps. Several rooms are filled with souvenirs of the Central Powers, including portraits of the noted generals of the day and specimens of many of the notorious posters by means of which the requisitioning orders in Belgium and the invaded provinces of France have been made known. These are too numerous to cite in detail, but they include the famous posters announcing the sentence on Edith Cavell and the signed authorization of General von Bulow for the destruction by fire of Liege and the shooting of 110 of its inhabitants.

Many of these posters are today practically unobtainable. For instance 1500 francs is quoted as the value of a copy of the French mobilization order, while the German mobilization order fetches an even greater sum. M. Leblanc's copy of the latter was torn in fragments from the walls of Berlin by a deserter who escaped to Switzerland. All the pieces of the poster which is complete have been remounted on linen.

Among the many items of the collection, dealing with the French capital, two will be particularly valued by Parisians. They consist of two sheets of paper, small poster size; the one, that on which General Gallieni gave his pledge to the Parisians to defend the city to the very last, the other the order which happily was not needed, but which was prepared to protect American citizens in Paris. Underneath the American flag one reads the simple word "Sauvegarde" and the signature of M. Myron Herrick, the United States Ambassador. In case of a German occupation of Paris this signed notice would have been posted on the doors of the houses occupied by American citizens to insure them the protection of the great neutral Republic.

NATIONAL SERVICE VOLUNTEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It has been officially announced that the Government have decided that all Government officials between the ages of 18 and 61 should enroll as National Service Volunteers, and the heads of departments are impressing upon all engaged on Government work immediately to enroll themselves so that, should the necessity arise, they may be at the disposal of the Director-General of National Service for use in national emergency.



M. Painlevé

CALL TO THE FRENCH NATION FOR ENDURANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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PARIS, France.—L'Humanité has published under the heading of "The Organization of Peace" the first of a series of articles by Edgar Milhaud on President Wilson's message to the Senate in January last, which the French writer regards as a pronouncement of very great importance, although the events that have followed hard upon it have tended to relegate it to the background.

It remains, he writes, the most incomparably splendid historic monument that has been given to the world since our immortal Declaration of the Rights of Man and of Citizens. It raises questions towards which all responsible authorities, that is, all governments and all parliaments—those of the belligerent states and those of the neutral states must assume a definite position, and we must not, therefore, allow the discussion that had scarcely developed, and that had as yet yielded no positive result, to be interrupted, or, as it might almost say, stifled.

Proceeding, therefore, to examine the speech in detail, M. Milhaud continues: Two reasons, according to the message, made it the duty of the United States to intervene. The one concerns the present, the other the future: the one the existing situation, the other the conclusion of peace. The first, which it touches upon very rapidly, is that the war constantly endangers a number of the most vital interests of all the neutral nations. The second is that the peace which terminates the present war can be durable only if designed to effect a truly international settlement; that is a settlement in which the United States and other states that are neutral at present are invited to take part. That is one of the dominant themes of the message, and President Wilson expresses it with great force.

After quoting the passage in question, M. Milhaud goes on to quote that in which President Wilson insists that the mere conclusion of treaties between the belligerents themselves would offer no guarantee of a lasting peace either, and that such a peace can be secured by a league of nations alone. This, observes the French writer, is one of the great varieties that emerges from the present terrible conflict. Mr. Wilson will have the honor of having placed it henceforth beyond the reach of attack. He will have done even more. Statesman as he is, he will have lifted it from the realm of ideas into that of the practical problems of the hour. He will have impressed the American Parliament with the duty of making it practical so far as it lies in its power to do so. He will have invited the American Nation to fulfill the great duty to humanity that events have imposed upon it.

FLAX REGULATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An order has been made by the Army Council under the Defense of the Realm Regulations requiring all persons engaged in the purchase or sale of raw flax to furnish such particulars of their business as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Aircraft Equipment at any time. It is further announced with reference to the Army Council Order, dated Dec. 30, 1916, in which the price was fixed, based upon the price ruling during the fortnight ending Dec. 16, 1916, that the price of the best grade of fine Irish flax will be taken at 27s. 6d. per stone, with proportionate variations for the lower grades.

UNITED STATES ATTITUDE UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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CANADA WAR VETERANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The City Council has made a grant of \$5000 to assist the War Veterans Association in establishing a club house, it having explained that the association desired to have its headquarters in Toronto with branches in every city in the Dominion.

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GREATER OUTPUT URGED IN STEEL AND IRON TRADES

British Workmen Asked to Help in Scheme to Give Better Protection for Men at Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England.—Speaking at the annual meeting of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board, held in Birmingham recently, Mr. George Macpherson, chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, appealed earnestly for the prevention of loss of time, and for better work in the iron and steel trades. Mr. Macpherson said he felt there were a certain number of men who were not doing their best in regard to work. He knew he was not addressing the offenders, but those present were men of experience, and could bring their influence to bear on others. He, therefore, urged them to do so to the fullest extent, and to prevent avoidable loss of work. In 17 selected firms, Mr. Macpherson continued, there was a falling off of about 28 per cent of production, compared with the computed good peace year of 1912, while last year, he stated, was little better than the preceding year, when there was not the same pressure for war purposes. The illustration, he thought, was probably an index to the whole trade. Continuing, Mr. Macpherson said he knew there was a shortage of labor, but against that might be put the fact that there were few employers who were not aware that a good deal more work might have been done. He pleaded earnestly for more work to insure the better protection of the men on the battle fronts. Continuing, Mr. Macpherson said that if no time was lost in the mills and forges of the country he was satisfied the war would be the sooner at an end, and they would welcome back more quickly those who had still to help them to wage the great industrial struggle which had yet to come. "He would be a daring spirit," he declared, "who would say that after the war Germany would be permanently crippled. Before the war Great Britain had to face the evils of competition, which brought prices down to unprofitable levels, which in turn produced a low rate of wages." What means should be adopted to prevent a repetition of such conditions, Mr. Macpherson said, time would show, but he thought that closer cooperation between capital and labor, a better understanding between employers and employees, brought about, it might be, through consultative bodies, working in conjunction with conciliation and arbitration boards, would be needed, and each man to give of his best of whatever kind it might be. The highest intelligence in the country was being brought to bear on after-war problems, but, he maintained, the great industrial army, with persistent, united, and unremitting effort, just, honest, and fair in its purposes, must fully support employers, animated by the same motives, and accepting their full share of the common task, if the success hoped for was to be achieved.

Turning to the question of national service, Mr. Macpherson said it proved were needed that the nation required and must have the maximum output of capacity and exertion, surely the national service scheme supplied ample evidence. It was, he maintained, a deep note of warning that the country's needs in the way of man power had still to be satisfied. To give a freer hand to the authorities in this connection, he said, certain men had been degraded: He understood a certain amount of dissatisfaction was felt on the part of some of the men who had been degraded, and that some of them had shown a certain amount of indifference. The Government, he said, had given notice that such men must stick to their jobs until they were called. Mr. Macpherson then went on to refer to a research which was taking place with reference to puddling. The matter, he said, was first raised by the Board of Education, and was taken up by several technical bodies. It had now passed into the hands of the iron trade for investigation, and a committee, of which he was chairman, representative of the whole of the iron trade of Great Britain, had been appointed. Any person, Mr. Macpherson said, who had proposals to make was requested to communicate them to certain representatives of the Board of Inquiry. Any matter which made for improvement would be considered, and it was proposed to reward any useful ideas which might be adopted.

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WORK IS BEGUN TO PREVENT BIG SUPPLY PROFITS

Representative Business Men Co-operate With United States Army Officers to Safeguard Forthcoming Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—As the new Congress was assembling at the Capitol, Monday, business men representing all sections of the country gathered in Washington, at a call from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. These men are the chairmen of committees of the National Chamber, who are working with the Council of National Defense. The committees were recently appointed for the purpose of cooperating with military district depot quartermasters in the purchasing of army supplies, and to outline a campaign against excessive war profits. They are here for the purpose of conferring with Major-General Sharpe, Quartermaster-General of the Army.

The meeting brought forth a record attendance. Bascom Little of Cleveland, the general chairman of the National Chamber committees, reported that, without exception, every district was represented. Those present were: For the New York district, Edward G. Page; Chicago, H. B. Lyford, vice-president Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett Company; Philadelphia, Calvin M. Smyth, president Young, Smyth, Field Company; Boston, James L. Richards, president Consolidated Gas Co.; New Orleans, Albert McKie, president McKie Grocery Co.; Omaha, W. D. Horsford, vice-president John Deer Plow Co.; Portland, Ore., William D. Wheelwright, president, Pacific Export Lumber Company; San Antonio, Luther B. Clegg, president, San Antonio Printing Company; Jeffersonville, Ind., Thomas F. Smith, president, Louisville Paper Company; Seattle, J. D. Lowman, vice-president, Union Savings and Trust Company; St. Louis, W. A. Lyman, president, Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company; San Francisco, F. Dohermann, manager Dohermann Commercial Company; El Paso, C. J. Maple, Newman Investment Company; and Kansas City, Fred L. Dickey, president, Dickey Clay Manufacturing Company.

The initial session was held at the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Secretary Goodwin said General Sharpe would meet with them later in the day. He explained that since the time of the appointment of the committee chairman they had been in active touch with the army supply situation. As a result of this work, there had not arisen many questions upon which they wanted instruction. Their desire was to have General Sharpe advise and instruct them, and give them the benefit of his wide experience as to how they could be of national service.

"The report made today by Chairman Page of the New York committee serves to illustrate the way in which these committees are endeavoring to be of service in the matter of army buying," Mr. Goodwin said.

"In addition to securing the \$1,000,000 loan without interest, and on security which banks up to that time had declined to accept, Chairman Page took up with the stock commissioner of New York the question of providing the depot quartermaster there with a pier, a matter which the New York quartermaster had taken up with the local authorities for some months previous. As a result, the quartermaster was offered the choice of three piers, and as the inspection is now being made the selection will be made within the next few days."

"Again, the chairman of the committee has obtained from certain textile and woolen houses 20 volunteer inspectors, who will act with the local depot in the inspection of textiles. These men are now at work."

It is expected the conference will end late today.

SPRING WATER FOR PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau
PARIS, France.—The question of whether the stream of La Vouzie should be monopolized by the Ville de Paris, as a means of providing the capital with fresh spring water, was debated in the Senate recently. The debate, as a matter of fact, consisted in speeches of protest on the part of M. Gaston Menier, representative of the Department of Seine-et-Marne and of M. Regismanset, Senator for the same department. These gentlemen pleaded on behalf of the agricultural interests of Provins, through which run the crystal waters of the Vouzie. They also spoke of the damage which the waterworks and other buildings connected with the scheme would do to the aspect of the country and its picturesque valleys. The reporter on the hill, M. Paul Strauss, strove to reassure the objectors, stating that if the Seine-et-Marne was to be deprived of the spring water of the Vouzie, it would, on the other hand, receive an equivalent amount of Seine water, and as for the harm done to the landscape, most of the aqueducts would be underground, and there was nothing to prevent climbing roses, convolvulus and bindweed from being grown over those large pipes which were too much in evidence. Finally, the bill was passed, the need of clear water for Paris taking the precedence of all other considerations.

STATE SERVICE COMMITTEES IN BRITAIN CONFER

Government Aims to Use Part-Time Service—Importance of Agricultural Pursuits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau
LONDON, England.—A conference of representatives from National Service committees, which have been set up in every part of Great Britain, was held recently at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, under the presidency of Lord Rhondda. Among those present were the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, many members of Parliament, the chief officials of the National Service Department and about 600 delegates from the local committees.

Lord Rhondda said he hoped the local authorities and recruiting committees would form special associations for National Service in every town and district, and institute house-to-house canvasses, and he also hoped that political agents of all parties would help in the scheme.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain said it was their duty, as patriotic citizens, to do everything in their power to make the voluntary scheme of National Service a success and to render compulsion unnecessary. The appeal was universal, but though all were asked to enroll, it did not mean that all would be called up—indeed, the more there were enrolled the smaller would be the proportion called up—and no one would be removed from his present work except to other work in his country. Professional men might hang back and be afraid they might have to do work of an unsuitable kind, even manual labor, and at a lower rate of remuneration than would enable them to live as they and their dependents had been accustomed to live. Special provision was being made for these and they were being asked to present themselves for examination at employment exchanges or public buildings before specially appointed representatives. Their cases would be considered by men of their own class, often indeed by other volunteers, who could do the country service by undertaking this task.

For the most part, they looked to find work for these business and professional men in Government offices, in clerical or administrative posts vacated by young men going into the Army after cancellation of Government exemptions. They had, he said, decided to give a right of appeal not only to the employer but also to the employee, and were going to set up local courts of appeal.

It was much harder, he continued, to allocate part-time than whole-time service, but they were endeavoring to arrange for some part-time service locally. They had been able, for instance, to make use of the Stock Exchange's offer of one day a week; and that week the members and their staff were engaged in addressing letters from the Government to the agriculturists of the country. A certain amount of work in Government departments would also be given to them. The Restricted Occupations Order would not prevent a man who had been discharged from the Army or Navy "on grounds of health," though coming within the age-limit from obtaining work in any of those occupations; such men would actually have a preferential claim to employment.

There were, he said, still a considerable number of male gardeners left in the country who might cultivate private gardens and allotments with a view to increasing the food production. It would have to be laid down that flower growing was not national service, but that vegetable growing was, and the male gardeners now in the country would have their opportunity in instructing those who had undertaken to cultivate small gardens and allotments for food production.

Major Hamilton, chief of the enrollment section, then spoke and announced that here would be a national service day when the churches would be asked to make a special appeal. The campaign for volunteers would come to an end later on. Women were not wanted to enroll at present on the ordinary enrollment cards. Special appeals would be issued in due course. Mrs. Tennant hoped to hold a mass meeting of women in London in about 10 days' time, when the scheme for the enrollment of women would be launched. In reply to a question whether men exempted by tribunals should be enrolled, Major Hamilton said they should. Men in "one-man" businesses ought to enroll, and they would have the right to appeal if moved, which would not happen frequently. It was true that the Education Department had instructed the school teachers not to enroll, but he believed the instruction was to be withdrawn. Since the matter had come before the War Cabinet it had been considered that teachers should enroll for the same reason as munition workers, volunteers, or others employed at present on important work for the State. A Scottish delegate was informed that farm hands who were under a yearly contract would not be moved without an appeal being granted to their employers, when the question of the contract would be considered. Agricultural laborers generally were being asked to enroll in order that they might show their willingness for national service. Such offers would not be dealt with to the prejudice of the farmers and the same consideration applied to the case of full-time colliers and steel works.

SHRIMP GROUND LOCATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Bureau of Fisheries reports the location of a valuable shrimp fishery ground off the coasts of Alabama and Mississippi.

SIX GERMANS ARE CONVICTED IN BOMB PLOT

New York Federal Jury Finds Defendants Guilty of Conspiracy to Destroy Steamships With Munitions and Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Five German subjects and one American citizen of German birth were convicted by a jury in the Federal District Court here of conspiracy to destroy steamships carrying food and munitions from this port for the Entente Allies by means of incendiary bombs.

The men found guilty are Capt. Charles von Kleist of Hoboken, a chemist; Karl Schmidt, chief engineer of the German steamship Friedrich der Grosse; Ernst Becker, Frederick Karbade, Wilhelm Parades and George Praedel, all assistant engineers of the same vessel. The jury was out 50 minutes.

The six men will be sentenced on Friday. The maximum prison punishment for their offense is two years. Capt. Otto Wolpert, pier superintendent of the Atlas Line, and Capt. Eno Bode, pier superintendent of the Hamburg-American Line, jointly indicted the defendants, who have not yet been tried. Dr. Walter E. Scheele, also indicted, for whom the defendants testified when federal agents a year ago unearthed the plot and is believed to be in Mexico.

The conspiracy of which the defendants are convicted is said by the Government authorities to have been responsible for the destruction of or damage to Entente vessels and cargoes worth upwards of \$4,000,000.

Threatened President

Man Arrested in New Jersey for Talk of Bombs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia Bureau
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Technically charged with threatening the life of President Wilson, Edward A. W. Simmers, 67 years, a native of Germany, was held under \$20,000 bail for a further hearing Wednesday by United States Commissioner Joliffe in Camden, N. J., yesterday. In default of bail Simmers was remanded.

According to Philadelphia Secret Service operatives, who arrested Simmers last Saturday near Woodbine, N. J., where he was employed as an expert farmer, the man had made remarks regarded as detrimental to the safety of the President. Simmers, who is alleged to have been strongly opposed to the United States entering the war, is said to have declared that if he had a bomb he would go to Washington and attack the President.

Simmers was born in Leipzig, Germany. An uncle of Simmers was formerly connected with the Canadian diplomatic service, secret service men say. Simmers lived in Montreal at one time and became a British subject. He moved to Lancaster County, Pa., three years ago and took out first citizenship papers in that county. Soon after the outbreak of war he destroyed his papers, according to Federal agents, and renounced his intention of becoming a naturalized American. He is well educated.

German Sailors Subdued

BALTIMORE, Md.—German sailors from the steamer Symra were in a clash with men of the Fourth regiment early today when two of their number were challenged by one of the guardsmen. The Germans immediately attacked the militiaman and attempted to wrest his rifle from him.

The guardsman shouted for help, and the sailors also called to their comrades on the ship. Twelve sailors answered and other soldiers hastened to the pier. No shots were fired, the guardsmen finally subduing the sailors.

Two Germans were arrested. They gave the names of Bernard Lawson and H. von Berrick. They will be given a hearing this afternoon.

"Ku Klux Klan" Threatened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A threatening telegram proclaiming the organization of a "Ku Klux Klan to destroy those who make blood profit from war," has been received by Senator Ashurst of Arizona from a man who declares that already more than 10,000 men have been sworn into the organization. The author of the message signs himself E. H. Liebel and dispatched the telegram from New York City. The writer of the message urges that he terms "profit conscription," which he says must be recognized or else the country will "face revolution beside which the Russian revolution was a picnic." He declares that the "capitalist press and ally bond holders control the Government."

MINNESOTA BACKS PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Minnesota Senate and House today passed resolutions endorsing the President's request to Congress to declare that a state of war with Germany exists, and called on Minnesota congressmen to vote to sustain the President. All the resources of the State in men and material are placed at the disposal of the Nation for the war. Cheering marked the unanimous passage of the resolutions.

BERLIN LEAGUE AIMS TO EMPLOY CHILDREN ON LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Following upon various experiments carried out on a small scale last summer, a league has been founded in Berlin for the transference en masse of town children to the country for a prolonged stay. Branches of the league are to be organized throughout the Empire, and the president, Dr. Scholz, the chief burgomaster of Charlottenburg, explained in his inaugural speech that the welfare of the children is not the sole, or the most important aim in view, and that it was intended not only to arrange for town children to help on the land, but also to promote an understanding between town and country.

Speeches delivered by Dr. von Mettenheim of Frankfurt, and Landrat von Thadden-Trieglaff also indicated that economic and social advantages, in addition to the benefit to be derived by the children, are looked for from the foundation of the league. The former dwelt on the fact that it was intended to make the children useful on the land, and said it was proposed in the first place to send out older children, and to arrange for them to stay several months, school holidays in the towns being lengthened for the purpose, whilst the children's attendance at country schools was also contemplated. The child, said Dr. von Mettenheim, must be the new link between town and country. Workers who congregated in the towns, and were employed in factories for any length of time forgot "the happiness and satisfaction of rural life," and became impregnated for the most part with socialistic ideas. The league must aim not only at rendering the youth of the towns more virile, but also at maintaining Germany's peasant class.

Landrat von Thadden-Trieglaff was even more frank. "The transference of town children to the country was intended," he said, as a partial substitute for the scarcity of labor, and it was hoped that later there would be a revival of the liking for the country. No rural family in a position to do so would refuse to receive a town child, and at the same time no urban family in a position to do so would refuse to allow a child to go. When possible, such families would be required to pay a sum of perhaps 15 marks a month for the maintenance of their children, an amount to which the communal authorities would contribute, but that would alter nothing with regard to the intention of employing these children on the land. In country families all children worked, and this fact alone would lead the newcomers to imitate their companions, and the experience thus gained would result in a complete change of outlook. Children thus brought up would not agree later on that all farmers were exploiters of the people's food. Finally, the aim must be to effect a rapprochement between town and country, and to preserve even in peace time something of the realization that an exodus from the towns was a service rendered to the state and that an exodus from the country was quite the reverse.

During the debate which followed no objections were raised as to what had been said. In reply to a Roman Catholic priest who demanded that the children should be placed only with families of the same religious denomination as their own, Dr. Scholz replied that that would be done as a matter of course.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, which commented on the proceedings, observed that while there could naturally be no objection to the transference of children to the country, everything depended on the way in which it was done and the object in view, and it was unable to hold that the speakers cited had offered any guarantee that their plan would benefit the children themselves. It doubted whether the advantage of a stay in the country would not be outweighed by the disadvantage of unaccustomed and heavy work, and not that no protest had been entered against the withdrawal of so many children from good municipal schools, and the sending of them to village schools where the instruction given was frequently inadequate.

Continuation Schools
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Dresden Bureau
DRESDEN, Germany.—The Saxon Minister of Education has issued a memorandum rejecting the demand repeatedly made on the part of industrial circles that the instruction in continuation schools should be temporarily suspended. He points out that at all costs the youth of the country must be thoroughly equipped for the great tasks that await it in the economic life of the future. He announces, however, that older scholars employed by firms working for the army, or dealing with provisions, and whose assistance is quite indispensable, may be excused from attendance at their continuation schools until Easter.

BOY SCOUT SOCIETIES

In a statement issued yesterday, Ormond E. Loomis, commissioner of the Greater Boston Council, Boy Scouts of America, asks the public not to be confused by appeals coming from the "United States Boy Scouts." That organization, he says, is in no way affiliated with or sanctioned by the Boy Scouts of America. The latter has a federal charter and President Wilson is its honorary president.

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PACIFISTS, AT PEACE MEETING, HISS PRESIDENT

Pledges Made, While Guards Prevent Interruption, to Refuse to Fight—Socialists Conspicuous in Big Gathering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—When 2500 pacifists, meeting Monday night almost within the shadow of the Capitol at the very hour when Woodrow Wilson was asking the Congress of the United States to declare that a state of war exists, and to give him authority to use the armed force of the Nation in defense of its honor, heard the announcement of his speech from their rostrum at Convention Hall, they hissed the name of the President. There was no outcry against their act. Later they had the effrontery to sing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Meeting under heavy armed guard, in which were policemen, firemen and members of the National Guard, the pacifists, who had flooded the streets of Washington during the first day of the extraordinary session, wearing brassards and arm bands demanding peace, were able to conclude their session without interruption. Careful watchmen at every entrance to the hall excluded all who might be open to suspicion. The huge auditorium was, as a result, barely half filled.

Speakers received applause when they pledged themselves to refuse to fight, and resolutions were passed, not without a number of dissenting voices, which put on record the sentiment of the meeting. The Emergency Peace Federation was in charge.

Blaming "the rivalry of commercial competitive groups" for the present war in Europe, the pacifists demanded of President Wilson, that he "renew concrete peace proposals" with the belligerents, and asked that a "joint high commission be appointed to consider the question now at issue between this country and that of Germany."

The Rev. Irvin St. John Tucker, editor of a Socialist publication and a single tax reformer, proposed the resolutions, which were seconded by Dr. Judah L. Magnes and others. They were speedily passed.

The resolutions embody the arguments often presented in behalf of the German cause by propagandists in this country.

David Starr Jordan, chancellor emeritus of Leland Stanford Jr. University, was chief speaker of the evening. Herbert S. Bigelow, a Cincinnati minister, the Rev. R. I. Hoag of Baltimore, and Miss Elizabeth Freeman, were among other speakers.

When news of a peace resolution proposed for Congress by Meyer London, Socialist from New York City, was announced by John Reed, a writer, there were cheers and shouts of "Socialists, hurrah for the Socialists!" from many parts of the house, showing that many of the adherents of the peace filibuster were members of that party.

TURKISH SUGAR INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—According to Constantinople messages to the German press, the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture is drawing up plans for the founding of a sugar industry in Turkey, and proposes to establish 40 sugar factories, the half at least of whose capital must represent Turkish investments. It is also announced that the Turkish Senate has agreed to the proposed establishment of an Ottoman Credit Bank, and to the granting of privileges and freedom from taxation to that institution. The Minister of Finance has announced, however, that this is not to affect the privileges of the Banque Ottomane, the shares in which are owned by nonnationals, until the expiration of those shares in 1923 and 1924.

INDIA AND REPORT ON PUBLIC SERVICES

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India
CALCUTTA, India.—The report of the Indian Public Services Commission, published recently, may be summed up in the words Festina lente (hasten slowly). It admits the desirability of admitting more Indians into the public service, and in certain departments, such as the Indian Finance Department, the Military Finance Department and the customs, it recommends that all posts should be reserved for Indians. With regard to the Indian civil service, which is the most highly paid and pensioned civil service in the world, the recommendations of the commission are approved by the English press in India, but strongly disapproved by the Indian press, which considers that they do not go nearly far enough.

For many years the Nationalist Party has been urging that the Indian civil service should be recruited by means of simultaneous examinations, held in London and Calcutta. This method, it is held, would enable promising Indians who were not able to afford the journey to England, to enter this administrative corps d'élite by an examination exactly similar to that which the English aspirant to the civil service would be called upon to face. The policy of the "simultaneous examination," as it has long been called, is, however, believed by most Britishers to be incompatible with the preservation of the preponderantly British character of the Indian civil service, and such thinkers consider that many years must elapse ere India is ready and able to do without a preponderantly British civil service. The commission has sought to find a via media between the two extremes. Recognizing, on the one hand, that the Indian civil service must retain its preponderantly British composition, but also recognizing that many Indians do not get a chance of competing for it, seeing that it is necessary to go to England to sit for the examination, the commission has decided to recommend a compromise. According to this proposal, nine appointments to the Indian civil service will be recruited for in India. The candidates are in the first instance to be selected, each university being intrusted with the duty of nominating 20 young men. From these an examination on the lines that obtained in London will sort out the nine probationers for the civil service, and these will pass through a three-year course in England. It is explained that the number of appointments has been fixed at nine in the year because the aim is to secure for Indians 25 per cent of the 755 superior posts.

A minority report, signed by Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, of Madras, challenges the majority report on this issue, and calls for simultaneous examinations in London and Calcutta, the best passes, whether in England or India securing the vacancies. The Indian press, which professes to be bitterly disappointed with the majority report, welcomes Mr. Justice Rahim's remarks.

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By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India
CALCUTTA, India.—The report of the Indian Public Services Commission, published recently, may be summed up in the words Festina lente (hasten slowly). It admits the desirability of admitting more Indians into the public service, and in certain departments, such as the Indian Finance Department, the Military Finance Department and the customs, it recommends that all posts should be reserved for Indians. With regard to the Indian civil service, which is the most highly paid and pensioned civil service in the world, the recommendations of the commission are approved by the English press in India, but strongly disapproved by the Indian press, which considers that they do not go nearly far enough.

For many years the Nationalist Party has been urging that the Indian civil service should be recruited by means of simultaneous examinations, held in London and Calcutta. This method, it is held, would enable promising Indians who were not able to afford the journey to England, to enter this administrative corps d'élite by an examination exactly similar to that which the English aspirant to the civil service would be called upon to face. The policy of the "simultaneous examination," as it has long been called, is, however, believed by most Britishers to be incompatible with the preservation of the preponderantly British character of the Indian civil service, and such thinkers consider that many years must elapse ere India is ready and able to do without a preponderantly British civil service. The commission has sought to find a via media between the two extremes. Recognizing, on the one hand, that the Indian civil service must retain its preponderantly British composition, but also recognizing that many Indians do not get a chance of competing for it, seeing that it is necessary to go to England to sit for the examination, the commission has decided to recommend a compromise. According to this proposal, nine appointments to the Indian civil service will be recruited for in India. The candidates are in the first instance to be selected, each university being intrusted with the duty of nominating 20 young men. From these an examination on the lines that obtained in London will sort out the nine probationers for the civil service, and these will pass through a three-year course in England. It is explained that the number of appointments has been fixed at nine in the year because the aim is to secure for Indians 25 per cent of the 755 superior posts.

A minority report, signed by Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, of Madras, challenges the majority report on this issue, and calls for simultaneous examinations in London and Calcutta, the best passes, whether in England or India securing the vacancies. The Indian press, which professes to be bitterly disappointed with the majority report, welcomes Mr. Justice Rahim's remarks.

When news of a peace resolution proposed for Congress by Meyer London, Socialist from New York City, was announced by John Reed, a writer, there were cheers and shouts of "Socialists, hurrah for the Socialists!" from many parts of the house, showing that many of the adherents of the peace filibuster were members of that party.

RED CROSS WORK IN NEW ORLEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New Orleans Bureau
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Every New Orleans woman who can give any part of her time to a good work to prepare the United States for the expected "state of war" has been asked to give aid to the local chapter of the Red Cross. Hundreds have responded and work will be allotted to every woman. Some will be given the making of bandages and other supplies in order that a huge stock shall be gathered for the future; others will be asked to give the use of their automobiles; still others will be detailed to assist in packing and in headquarters work of the Red Cross, and from those who have not the time to do these different tasks, money will be solicited.

There is the Beech-Nut packing process—under steady north light, to guarantee the precise color by which perfect roasting is determined. There is the Beech-Nut cleaning process—the bitter little hearts and grit all removed. There's no grit in Beech-Nut.

There is the Beech-Nut seasoning process—salt sifted in evenly while the nuts are being crushed.

And there is the Beech-Nut packing process. Careful exclusion of air-bubbles; and vacuum-sealing for double protection. That is why Beech-Nut Peanut Butter never is rancid.

All these Beech-Nut processes make a vast difference in flavor, as you'll find the minute you put a jar of Beech-Nut Peanut Butter on your table. Your family will want the Beech-Nut kind at every meal. Order some today.

COSTA RICA ELECTION

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica.—Frederico A. Tinoco, who assumed the provisional presidency of Costa Rica, Jan. 28, after the deposition of Alfredo Gonzalez, has been elected President of the republic. He received more than 50,000 votes, the largest vote in the history of the country. A new Congress was also elected and will meet on April 11.

BOY SCOUT SOCIETIES

In a statement issued yesterday, Ormond E. Loomis, commissioner of the Greater Boston Council, Boy Scouts of America, asks the public not to be confused by appeals coming from the "United States Boy Scouts." That organization, he says, is in no way affiliated with or sanctioned by the Boy Scouts of America. The latter has a federal charter and President Wilson is its honorary president.

Peanut Butter that is Blended

IT IS by blending rich Spanish peanuts with the highly flavored Virginias that we get the irresistible flavor of Beech-Nut Peanut Butter. But blending isn't the only reason for Beech-Nut's goodness.

There is the Beech-Nut roasting process—under steady north light, to guarantee the precise color by which perfect roasting is determined. There is the Beech-Nut cleaning process—the bitter little hearts and grit all removed. There's no grit in Beech-Nut.

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ASK YOUR GROCER ABOUT THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

Beech-Nut Peanut Butter

BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY, CANANDAIGUA, NEW YORK

MALDEN MAYOR TO AID CAMPAIGN ON LIQUOR SIGNS

Advertisement in Street Cars Held to Be "Obnoxious" at Meeting of the W. C. T. U.

MALDEN, Mass.—Members of the Malden branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union were promised full support in any action they might take toward having obnoxious liquor advertisements removed from street cars and billboards in Malden, by Mayor Charles M. Blodgett, who yesterday spoke at the forty-first anniversary of the organization of the Malden branch at the Malden Y. M. C. A. hall. About 250 persons attended the meeting.

The Rev. Sylvester Robinson, representing the Malden Ministers Association, told of the communications which have passed between the association and the Boston Elevated in regard to removing the liquor advertisements from the street cars in which the company stated that the signs could not be removed unless "obnoxious." Believing that liquor advertisements in no-license territory are obnoxious, he said that the association would take further action in regard to the matter at a meeting on April 10. Mayor Blodgett promised his full support in any separate or joint action which might be taken.

Other speakers at the meeting were Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, vice-president of the W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Katherine L. Stevenson, State president; Mrs. Ada B. Frisbee, State corresponding secretary; Mrs. W. H. Packard, who gave an historical account of the Malden branch.

NEW TRADE SCHOOL FOR NEW ORLEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Gift of a large tract of land by the Parking Commission to the School Board has insured the early erection of a \$1,000,000 technical and trade school in New Orleans, for which Isaac T. Deigado bequeathed \$1,000,000 some years ago. The bequest, however, was merely for the building and equipment and upkeep, so that the city has not been able to erect and establish the institution until the gift of land also was made. The institution will be open to boys and girls.

PORTLAND COAL PRICE RISES

PORTLAND, Me.—Soft coal prices have jumped from \$9 to \$11 a ton here, the highest price since the Civil War. The normal price is \$5 a ton or less. Hard coal is held at \$10 a ton.

Evening Dress Suits

(Our own manufacture)

In the Latest Style

Contributing to that sense of appropriate attire so essential to one's ease at all social functions.

\$45 to \$55

Dinner Coats may be had to match the Full Dress Clothes—an obvious economy and convenience.

Dinner Suits

\$42 and \$50

Enliven your appearance by giving the outgrown Dress Clothes of former days "an honorable discharge!"

MACULAR PARKER
400 WASHINGTON STREET
BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND SUMNER

Peanut Butter that is Blended

IT IS by blending rich Spanish peanuts with the highly flavored Virginias that we get the irresistible flavor of Beech-Nut Peanut Butter. But blending isn't the only reason for Beech-Nut's goodness.

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TEXT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S WAR MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

GERMANY IS AT WAR WITH UNITED STATES

Mr. Wilson Calls Upon Congress to Accept the Issue—Army of 500,000 Men and Necessary Funds Are Requested

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The address of President Wilson to the joint session of Congress Monday evening on the question of war against Germany was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress: I have called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are very serious choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making. On the third day of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity, and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain or Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean.

That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise, then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk, and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meager and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.

The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board.

The vessels of friendly neutrals, along with those of belligerents, even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the prescribed areas by the German Government itself, and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

I was for a little while, unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any Government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas where no nation had right of dominion, and where lay the free highways of the world.

By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meager enough results indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view at least of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.

This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside, under the plea of retaliation and necessity, and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except those which it is impossible to employ, as it is employing them, without throwing to the winds the scruples of humanity or the respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of noncombatants, men, women and children, engaged in pursuits which have always even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for. The lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be.

The present German warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. It is war against all nations. American ships have been sunk and American lives taken in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation.

We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the Nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion. When I addressed the Congress on the 26th of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral right with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference; our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are, in effect, outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is im-

possible to defend ships against their attack, as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea.

It is common prudence, in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all.

The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the area of the seas which it has proscribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend.

The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law, and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be.

Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances, and in the face of such pretension it is worse than ineffectual.

It is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent. It is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents. There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making; we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our Nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are not common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am now taking, and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be, in fact, nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States, that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it, and that it take immediate steps, not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense but also to exert all its power and employ all of its resources to bring the Government of Germany to terms and end the war. What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practical cooperation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and as incident to that the extensions to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may, so far as possible, be added to theirs.

It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the incidental needs of the Nation in the most abundant, and yet the most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the Navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with enemy submarines. It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war, at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

It will involve, also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well-conceived taxation. I say sustained so far as may be equitably by taxation, because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed.

It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people, so far as we may, against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparations and in the equipment of our own forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us by our assistance. They are in the field, and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

I shall take the liberty of recommending, through the several executive departments of the Government, for the consideration of your committee, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned.

I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the Government upon which the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the Nation will most directly fall.

While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world, what our motives and our objects are.

My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the Nation has been altered or clouded by them. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the twenty-second of January last, the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the third of February, and on the twenty-sixth of February.

Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and the justice in the life of the world, as against selfish and autocratic power, and to set up among the really free

and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purposes and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of those principles.

Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable, where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force, which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of the people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong doing shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states. We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their Government acted in entering this war.

It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days, when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools. Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbors' states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover, and where no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried it may be from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the Nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away. The plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render an account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always in fact democratic at heart; in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude toward life.

The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character or purpose, and now it has been shaken and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their native majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice and for peace.

Here is a fit partner for a league of honor. One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere on foot against our national unity of council, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce.

Indeed, it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture but a fact proved in our courts of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States.

Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them, because we knew that their source lay not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people towards us (who were, no doubt, as ignorant of them as we ourselves were) but only in the selfish designs of a Government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing.

But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that Government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience.

That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world.

We are now about to accept gaze of battle with this natural foe to lib-

erty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the Nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power.

We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the foundations of political liberty.

We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been secured as the faith and the freedom of the nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish objects, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian Government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified indorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has therefore not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to this Government by the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary; but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity toward a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible Government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck.

We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early reestablishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us, however hard it may be for them, for the time being, to believe that this is spoken from our hearts.

We have borne with their present government through all these bitter months because of that friendship—exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible. We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it toward all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to this Government in the hour of test.

They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose.

If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here

and there and without countenance except from the lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you.

There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance.

But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness, and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.

PRESIDENT ASKS DECLARATION OF STATE OF WAR

(Continued from page one)

States, each of whom applauded, on many occasions the purposes and conclusions spoken by the Chief Magistrate. To the left, in seats reserved for them, sat the ambassadors and ministers of other nations accredited to this Government, while in front of them sat the members of the Cabinet. The first three rows of seats were occupied by the Senate, while back of them were the members of the House.

The House had met at 8 o'clock, and recessed to allow a joint committee of the House and the Senate to go to the White House and acquaint the President with the fact that Congress was ready to receive any message he might choose to communicate. At 8:30 the President appeared, and immediately commenced to speak.

The address was divided into two general divisions. The first constituted the indictment of the German Government, and had as its conclusion the request of Congress to recognize that a state of war exists. The other part of the address dealt with the consequences that are to be expected from the action and the duties and purposes of the people of the United States as a democracy.

The President showed that by the declaration of the prohibited zone, and destruction of all shipping that enters that zone, the German Government is making war upon mankind, making war against all nations, and yet he urged that the decision, in these circumstances, must rest with each individual nation.

The President made it clear to the Congress that his preliminary plan of armed neutrality he had found to be impracticable, because it is impossible to defend ships against the attacks of the outlaw submarines.

The first general outburst of applause came at this juncture when the President declared: "There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making; we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our Nation and our people to be ignored or violated." The galleries, senators and representatives, both Democrats and Republicans, cheered and shouted their approval. Senators Stone and La Follette, however, kept their arms folded. The Wisconsin Senator sat throughout the address with a sneering smile on his face.

Then, when the great assemblage had resumed its quiet, came the words: "With a profound sense of the

solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking, and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be, in fact, nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it, and that it take immediate steps, not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war."

The President declared that this action will involve the closest cooperation with the governments now at war with Germany, and, in view of that position, the extension to them of the most liberal credits, the organization and mobilization of the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war; it would involve the immediate full equipment of the Navy in all respects, to deal with the enemy's submarines; it would involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States, already provided for by the law, of at least 500,000 men, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained by well-conceived taxation.

The President urged, in this connection, that a great duty will present itself in making preparations here to interfere as little as possible with the flow of supplies to the Allies. He pointed out that they are in the field, and it is the duty of the United States to help them in every way to be effective.

Having dealt with these very practical things incidental to the entrance of the United States into the war, the President reasserted some of the fundamentals of his plan for a concert of nations which, he said, are the real purposes for which the United States is to do battle.

He then entered upon a discussion of the fact that is apparent to him, as set forth in these columns on Saturday, that the time has come when the United States must array itself against autocracy and on the side of democracies. Neutrality is no longer feasible, he said, where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by mere organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people.

He went on to speak of the good will that ought to prevail among nations, and then paid his respects to the spy system of Germany, in these words:

"Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbors' states with spies, or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover, and where no one has the right to ask questions."

To the activities of the German Embassy and to the numerous intrigues carried on by Count von Bernstorff, the President made reference when he said that one of the things that has served to convince the Government that the Prussian autocracy was not, and could never be, its friend, is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled unsuspecting communities, and even offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against national unity of council, the peace within and without the country's industries and commerce, indeed it is

now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is, unhappily, not a matter of conjecture, but a fact proved in the courts of justice, that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country, have been carried on under the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States.

The President said, after unfolding the details of this relentless indictment of a Nation that has run amuck, the challenge of hostile purpose has been accepted because the Administration is convinced that it never will be possible to have such a Government as the Prussian autocracy as a friend, and the United States will, if necessary, spend all the resources of the Nation to put down such a government.

Word is sent out to all the world by the President that the United States fights in this war without rancor, but with the high resolve to rid the world of governments like that which now rages in Berlin.

The great state paper which sets the United States on a new career and directs its feet into untried paths, concluded with the following words:

"To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are, and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth, and happiness, and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

MASSACHUSETTS GAS

The gas output of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for March was 520,717,000 cubic feet, an increase of 6.4 per cent over the corresponding month a year ago.

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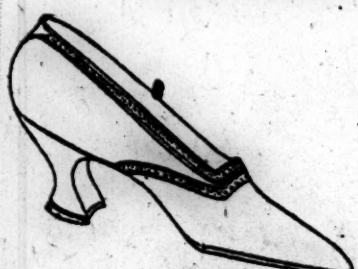
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CONGRESS ORGANIZES TO ACT ON WAR LEGISLATION

EXPLANATION OF STATE OF WAR DECLARATION

Formal Recognition by Congress of a Condition Already Established by Germany Is What President Asks

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the last few days considerable discussion has been heard concerning the technical difference between a declaration of war and a declaration that a state of war exists.

It is a matter of historical record that the United States never has declared war, and it was the thought of many that the President might make a recommendation for a declaration of war, but, as will appear from the accompanying explanation given at the State Department, in view of the benevolence and unselfishness of the position of the United States, a declaration of war would be inconsistent with the national position.

A declaration of war by a nation means that the nation so declaring purposes to make war. It has come to the conclusion that a condition exists, either from offenses committed, or possibly for the purposes of aggrandizement or acquisition of territory, that warrants it in taking the responsibility and initiative in making war. A declaration of war out and out involves moral and legal responsibility for the initiation of a war.

A declaration that a state of war exists is a declaration that merely recognizes a condition actually established. In most cases the declaration places the responsibility, both moral and legal, upon the opposite party. A declaration that a state of war exists differs from a declaration of war in motive. In the case of a declaration of war a belligerent attitude is assumed. In the case of a declaration that a state of war exists the nation so declaring merely recognizes a condition and which involves no voluntary action of its own in producing such condition.

A declaration of war is objective, direct and belligerent.

A declaration that a state of war exists is a legal recognition formally of a condition of war adopted by a nation so declaring it as a prerequisite for the adoption of measures to meet it.

It will appear from these distinctions that, in view of the announced policy of the United States as a nation devoted to peace and pledged to the friendship of the world, and in view of the conditions of the sea that have been brought about in spite of the efforts of this Government to the contrary, a declaration that a state of war exists would appear to be consistent with the national attitude.

CONGRESS TO CONSIDER WAR BILLS AT ONCE

(Continued from page one)

by pledged by the Congress of the United States.

When the Senate assembled today, the members presented a vast number of telegrams, petitions and resolutions representing sentiment in practically every corner of the nation. The overwhelming majority pledged support to the President and Government in defending the country's rights.

Resolutions from the legislatures of Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey, all favoring universal military training and service were presented. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee met at 10 a. m. today and voted to report favorably, with amendments, the Administration resolution declaring the existence of a state of war.

Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the committee and one of "the little group of willful men" who filibustered against the Armed Ship Bill was the only member who voted against a favorable report.

The first bill introduced in the Senate was the Chamberlain universal training measure, which Senator Chamberlain put in today.

The House adjourned, after passing the general deficiency bill which failed in the Senate last session.

It is expected that other measures bearing upon the President's message will be introduced in both branches of Congress today, with Administration authority. Among them will be the Chamberlain Universal Military Training Bill. The recommendation of the President in his message that 500,000 men be added to the armed forces of the United States, and that they be "chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service," is believed to have practically assured the passage of the Universal Military Training Bill, upon which there has been a diversity of opinion in the country.

Resolutions also are expected to be immediately introduced providing for extension of the Nation's credit to the Entente Allies. Just what the amount of such credit will be is not yet divulged, though individual members of Congress have frequently mentioned \$1,000,000,000 or more as immediately necessary.

In this regard a resolution to be introduced by Senator Smoot of Utah is pertinent. The Senator proposes that Congress back a movement for raising by popular subscription \$500,000,000 to be presented to the French people as a gift from the citizens of the United States, to aid them in the

prosecution of the war. It is the Senator's plan to have this subscription completed by June 1, but in the event the full amount has not been obtained by that date, he proposes that Congress shall appropriate any necessary balance.

To aid the United States Government in its belligerency against the German aggressions, the President asks for the granting by Congress of adequate credits "by well conceived taxation." Measures providing for tax levies will be introduced at the first opportunity.

Announcing himself in favor of universal military training, Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, the minority floor leader of the Senate, declares that the people of his State favor a declaration of a state of war.

"The country seems to want war, and it looks very much as if Congress would pass a resolution for war with Germany, or at least declaring that a state of war exists," said Senator Gallinger.

"The war sentiment has grown rapidly in recent weeks, and I do not see how an open clash with Germany can be avoided unless Germany backs down in regard to her submarine policy. In New Hampshire the sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of war. My mail is filled with letters asking that firm steps be taken." The Senator said he had no doubt that Congress would respond to the public sentiment. It is a time for cool-headed action, he said.

The House last night adopted a resolution by Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee, providing the suspension of the rules at any time within the next 10 days to pass the sundry civil, Army general deficiency and military academy appropriation bills which failed at the last session. Mr. Fitzgerald said that it was important to pass these measures without delay.

Early consideration of the war resolution in the House is foreshadowed by the rapid disposal of remaining details of organization, which was begun today. The committees have been temporarily completed and suspension of the rules for passage of the four remaining supply appropriation bills voted. The deficiency bill being taken up.

Committee organization was facilitated by the Republicans by the vote of their committee on committees resigning to all standing committees those Republican members holding over from the last Congress. This leaves vacancies on every committee, to which new members will be assigned later and other changes will be made; but it gives the House a legally complete organization for the transaction of business and permits the Republican Committee on Committees to take its time in apportioning places without thereby holding up public business. The Democrats joined with the Republicans in a unanimous voice upon completing the committee organization.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs took up the resolution declaring a state of war to exist between Germany and the United States as soon as the committee could be got together. The majority members of that committee held an informal meeting this morning in the office of Chairman Henry D. Flood, and are understood to have come to agreement so that little debate on the resolution in committee will be necessary so far as the Democrats are concerned.

The Army Appropriation Bill is one of the four supply bills which have already been introduced and which are expected to be passed promptly under suspension of the rules in practically the identical form in which they were passed by the House during the last session when the Senate failed to act upon them. The other two are the General Deficiencies and the Military Academy Appropriation bills.

Maine Public Safety

Chairman of Naval Committee Pays Visit to Captain Rush

William T. White of Portland, Me., chairman of the Naval Subcommittee of the Maine Committee on Public Safety that was formed as a result of the recent conference of governors of New England states in Boston, was closeted with Capt. William R. Rush, commandant at the Navy Yard, for several hours this morning. Mr. White was given specific instructions as to what the people of Maine can do to help in the work of patrolling the coast. Following his conference with Captain Rush, Mr. White left the Navy Yard to talk over the situation with Robert W. Emmons 2d, chairman of a similar committee in Massachusetts.

Capt. R. D. Hasbrouck announced later in the morning that a large Naval Committee would be formed composed of the various naval subcommittees in the New England States. This committee, which will choose its own chairman, will oversee the details of furnishing craft of all kinds for coast patrol work and in seeing that the craft are supplied.

No more young women are wanted to enlist as yeomen at the Navy Yard. The publicity given to a recent request for such enlistments has met with such a ready response that about thirty young women stenographers and typists have been enrolled in the service. This number is all there is need for now at the Navy Yard.

Amateur Wireless Stations

Preparations to close all amateur wireless stations throughout New England are being made by Henry T. Gawler, United States radio inspector of New England. Letters have been written to all holders of amateur licenses and will be sent to them as well as the chief of police in every village and town in New England as soon as Mr. Gawler receives instruc-

tions from Washington that war has been declared. Many young men are willing to cooperate with the Government and have already shut down their plants, says Mr. Gawler.

RECRUITING FOR UNITED STATES NAVY TAKES LEAP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Recruiting for the United States Navy took a great leap forward today as the result of the President's message. Commander H. E. Bennett of the Navy Publicity Bureau said without doubt this would be the biggest recruiting week the Navy had experienced. Conservative estimates place the gain throughout the country last week at about 50 per cent, and all indications are that this gain will be exceeded this week without any word from the West. The gain last week should approach 1000, or about one fourth of the entire number of men enlisting from Feb. 9 to March 15 which was 4097. Between March 22 and March 29 the eastern stations gained from 213 to 566; the southern from 152 to 272 and the central from 172 to 208 with Minneapolis, Kansas City and Omaha still to report. Last Friday was the banner day, 473 men enlisting. Yesterday Newark alone reported 40 recruits and today bids fair to make a record in New York City.

FREEDOM PLEDGE TO LITHUANIANS SENT BY PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Prince Lvoff, Premier in the provisional Russian Government, cables Lithuanians in the United States as follows: "I am convinced that the freedom of Lithuania will be built now, when the freedom of all nations is an absolute principle, and free Russia will do her duty for her Lithuanian brother."

The message was received here Sunday by Dr. A. J. Zimonth, president of the Association of Lithuanian Patriots of America.

Dr. Zimonth a week ago sent the Russian Premier this cablegram: "On the morn of the birth of Lithuania's freedom, the Association of Lithuanian Patriots of America begs your excellency to accept the expression of its profound joy and sympathy. Long live great Russia." Prefacing his reply, Prince Lvoff said he was deeply touched by this greeting.

HOUSE PASSES HOME GUARD BILL

The bill making provision for a home guard in Massachusetts in the event of war was passed to be engrossed in the Massachusetts House today. This action was taken after an amendment by Representative Atwood of Boston which gives power to the Governor to disband the home guard when he deems it advisable. Another revision was made in the original bill when Representative Bliss of Malden offered a substitution for the first section so that section will read: "The commander-in-chief may, in time of war, raise by voluntary enlistments and organize a home guard from citizens of the United States being inhabitants of this Commonwealth who are over 35 years of age or married men under 35 years of age with dependents or those physically disqualified from service in the National Guard."

SITE FOR NEWTON CITY HALL

NEWTON, Mass.—Houses and land adjoining the Newton City Hall were offered by former Mayor Charles E. Hatfield of Newton and George J. Barker and John S. Alley, former aldermen, for use in the construction of a new City Hall for the Newtons in West Newton, providing that the new building be erected within 30 years, at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen last night. The gift, valued at about \$50,000, was accepted. It consists of two parcels of land and two houses in the heart of the hall, in addition to the building formerly used as a church, which is next to the hall. Efforts have been made to locate the new hall in Newtonville but last night's action is taken by many as indicating that the hall will be erected in West Newton.

ANCIENT MUSIC PLAYED

In Stelner Hall Monday afternoon, the Concerts Gaulois were concluded, with music chiefly of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries comprising the program. The performers were Mrs. Laura Littlefield, soprano; Charles de Mailly, flute; A. Gietzen, viola d'amore; M. Belinski, viola da gamba, and C. W. Adams, harpsichord. Explanatory comment was made by Louis J. Mercier of Harvard University. The works presented were as follows: Sonata, Locelliet; Messrs. de Mailly, Gietzen and Adams; "Le Rossignol," Rameau; Mrs. Littlefield; Solos for viola da gamba, d'Hervevois; Mr. Belinski; four romances, Gietzen; Mrs. Littlefield; Solos for viola d'amore, M. Belinski; Gietzen; Ballet de "Chimene," Sacchini; Messrs. de Mailly, Gietzen, Belinski and Adams.

RHODE ISLAND RESPONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Governor Beekman sent a special message to the Legislature today, tendering the resources of the State to the President. It was accompanied by a resolution to the same effect which was passed under suspension of the rules. A resolution congratulating Russia on freedom was passed by the Legislature at the request of the Governor under suspension of the rules.

AMERICAN PRESS INDORSES THE WAR MESSAGE

President Wilson's Call to Congress for Action Is Acclaimed in Patriotic Response All Over United States

NEW YORK, N. Y.—From East, West, North and South, newspapers are today practically one in acclaiming the war message of President Wilson to Congress as an utterance that will find a tremendous response from every American.

The New York Sun, perhaps the bitterest critic the Administration has known, finds in it "the voice of the Nation," and says that for the "firmness, resolution and self-respect of it, much of the previous indecision could be forgiven."

The expression "President Wilson has voiced the unanimous will of the American people," recurred again and again in the editorials in slightly altered form, as "The United States rallies to the call"; "The right thinking people of our United States of freedom are with the President to a man"; "The words of the President ring true to every test"; "It is for each of us now to manfully play his part in the great cause to which our country has become committed."

Many of the papers express complete confidence that Congress will at once respond to the President's wishes enabling this country to be of tremendous aid to the Allies.

In the President's message the New York German Herald sees a proposition which may result in a governmental change in Germany from monarchy to republic. The Herald says: "In respect to Mr. Wilson's declaration that the war is not aimed at the German people, we think he has a lurking suspicion that they would quickly cast off their kings and princes if they saw a strong democratic power ready to shield them against their enemies while they put their house in order. Many of them (the Germans) would prefer a republican form of Government, but feel, if they follow their inclinations at this time, that the resulting internal disturbance would permit the enemy to enter the gates and devastate Germany. Germany will remain a monarchy until after the war."

A signed editorial by Edward Riden in the New York Staats Zeitung says: "The address of the President will come as a tremendous shock to millions of Americans of German ancestry. We are one of the Allies in fact as well as in name. The President need have no concern as to the loyalty of Americans of German ancestry."

South American Views

No Enthusiasm Manifested—Republicans Hold to Neutrality

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (Tuesday)—President Wilson's war address was received here with interest, but no particular enthusiasm. The subsidence of enthusiasm from that which greeted earlier utterances of the American executive was attributed to the fact that the stand he took last night had previously been discounted and also because the most influential newspapers, Government officials and politicians have adopted a cold attitude toward the United States policy—an attitude apparently based on apprehension lest South American interests suffer.

"Doesn't the United States consider this an opportune time to consolidate the imperialistic policy everywhere north of Panama?" asked Razon. La Prensa remade its early edition to comment thus: "The United States is imitating England's abandonment of splendid isolation—and this led Eng-

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land into a series of offensive and defensive alliances.

"The United States is also abandoning its disregard for old world politics and is entering a struggle for supremacy between two European powers." The editorial does not criticize the action, but declares it "must excite the world, especially South America."

Dispatches from South American capitals today indicated preparations everywhere for a reaffirmation of the South American republics' neutrality.

"With the President"

St. Louis Germans Give Assurance—Criticism by the America

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis German dailies expressed different views on the message of President Wilson to Congress.

The Westliche Post, after holding out some hope because no action was taken against Germany's allies, said: "The German-Americans have no need to give assurance of their loyalty. They always have shown themselves as true citizens of this country, cognizant of their duty; they have helped build and maintain this country with their blood. We are with the President now."

The Amerika criticizes severely the President's demands on Congress and says his message inflames the country. In conclusion the editorial says: "Incidentally, there appears in the address not a single sentence which in any way throws any light on the practical side of the question."

"Natural Foe to Liberty"

TORONTO, Ont.—The Globe says: "The natural foe to liberty has now arrayed against him the entire English-speaking world."

BUDGET BOARD OF LEGISLATURE URGED IN HEARING

The joint Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature today considered several measures relating to the establishment of a legislative budget and also the appointment of a committee on financial planning through which all departmental and institutional expenditures and appropriations must pass.

The committee is to consist of the House and Senate chairmen of ways and means and the supervisor of administration. The purpose of the legislation is to establish a centralized commission for the handling of all State revenues instead of allowing the various departments and institutions to expend their revenues with-

out first turning all money received over to the State treasury.

Deputy Thomas White of the department of the supervisor of administration urged action by the present Legislature looking toward the establishment of a legislative budget so that the matter need not be considered by the Constitutional Convention.

Robert M. Luce said that the members of the Legislature were far better able to handle the budget problem than the Constitutional Convention and that the matter should be settled this year. He favored the enactment of the bill for a budget commission before which the heads of all departments and institutions must come for all appropriations.

Prof. Charles J. Bullock of Harvard University also favored the commission, declaring that the time had come for a change in the financial management of the government of the State.

GERMAN SHEBOYGAN VOTES AGAINST WAR

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Sheboygan, one of the most German cities in Wisconsin, today voted almost unanimously against the United States entering the European war. Out of 4177 ballots, 4112 were marked negative on the proposition "Shall the United States enter the European war?"

Speakers Announced

The speakers' bureau of the Massachusetts Commission on Public Safety announced the following list of patriotic meetings and speakers for today: 4:30 p. m., Fall River manufacturers, Judge Robert O. Harris; 8 p. m., Norwood, Guy Ham; Ashmont, Arthur D. Hill; North Attleboro, Judge Harris; Roxbury, Intercolonial Club, A. P. Langtry.

ROOSEVELT MAY SEE SENATOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt started for the White House this afternoon, presumably to pay his respects to the President and offer his services in the war, for which he desires to raise an Army division.

EXTENSION OF TIME ASKED

The special committee appointed to investigate the administration and needs of the Massachusetts Agricultural College in Amherst filed a report today asking for an extension of time until next session. Payson Smith is secretary of the committee.

ROCKAWAY POINT BILL PASSED

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Assembly today passed Senator Brown's bill appropriating \$2,600,000 to meet the expense of taking land on Rockaway Point for fortification purposes.

MAYOR MITCHELL APPEARS BEFORE NEW YORK SENATE

ALBANY, N. Y.—"Nobody could profit by the obstructive tactics of Senator Wagner except Germany. Everything that I said concerning him is justified." Mayor Mitchell declared in answering this afternoon questions in the Senate regarding his charge that Senator Robert F. Wagner "appeared to be working in the interest of Germany."

Armed with a formidable array of legal forces, including Charles E. Hughes, Mayor Mitchell of New York City appeared before the Senate bar today to answer the charge that he spread "false and malicious statements" concerning Senator Robert F. Wagner.

Mayor Mitchell was willing, he said, to turn his arraignment into a thorough investigation of the tactics of the Democrats in the Senate. Whether the proceedings will be confined to the Rockaway issue merely, or will be continued as a drive by Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Hughes and former Congressman Martin W. Littleton, on what Mayor Mitchell has termed "Tammany tactics" in the Senate, was uncertain before the hearing opened.

MILITARY SERVICE INDORSED

Resolutions urging Congress to enact a universal military service bill have been passed by the Tavern Club of Boston.

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PREPAREDNESS WORK IS PUSHED IN ALL DIRECTIONS

NAVY YARD MEN IN GUARD CALLED BACK TO JOBS

Workers in Federal Service at Charlestown, Watertown and Elsewhere Needed More Than as Members of Militia

Following orders from Washington, because of the great need of men at the Charlestown Navy Yard, steps have been taken to see that all civilian employees now serving with any unit of the National Guard are back at work at their old jobs before tonight. At the same time recruiting for the three Massachusetts regiments that have been called to the national colors has been stopped pursuant to an order received from the Department of the East of the United States. The Sixth and Ninth regiments are both well above peace strength, and the Second Regiment is nearly at war strength. It is estimated that one day's recruiting will be enough to bring all three regiments up to war strength when the call comes.

Activities at the Navy Yard this morning were being carried on at top speed. Construction and repair work on ships was rushed, and all ships nearly ready for active service were being coated or oiled and supplied as fast as large gangs of bluejackets could do the work. A number of ships of various types left the yard this morning, the first one at dawn. Officers attached to the flotilla or on shore duty were quietly making arrangements to be away from home for an indefinite length of time. The quota of boats and men to be raised for coast patrol work was set at 10,000 men and 1000 boats by Commander George G. Mitchell this morning. The original limits were 5000 men and 500 boats.

Authorization for calling former Navy Yard employees out of their khaki uniforms to don overalls again has been received by Capt. William R. Rush, commander of the Navy Yard, from Secretary Daniels at Washington. This action follows a conference between the Navy and War departments at which it was decided that for the present National Guardsmen who have previously worked at the Navy Yard can do more for their country by working at their old trades than by shouldering a gun.

Captain Rush has ordered his various superintendents and duty officers to get in touch at once with the commanding officers at the armories and other points, where guardsmen and members of the naval militia are stationed in the State and make arrangements for the immediate return to civilian work at the Navy Yard of those men who were employed there at the time of their enlistment. The orders from Washington are to the effect that any man employed by the United States Government at the time he was called to the colors shall be sent back to his previous employment. Workers at arsenals as well as at the Navy Yard are needed back. The order also affects workers in the postal service.

Two more companies of the Ninth Regiment are expected to leave the armory for duty sometime today, and all of the five outside companies will be doing active duty before night. The rifle of every guardsman on duty is loaded, and orders to fire upon provokers have been given to the men.

Recruiting for all branches of the Federal service was brisk in Boston yesterday. Especial efforts are being made to enlist men for the Navy. Every ship of any size at the Charlestown Navy Yard has land parties out all day. The results so far have been satisfactory.

Recruiting Is Heavy

All Records Said to Be Broken in Enlistments in Navy

Recruiting for the Navy in Boston is breaking all records. Since the close of the big patriotic mass meeting on Boston Common yesterday the Tremont Street recruiting station has been literally swamped with applicants. This morning 25 applicants were on hand soon after the office was open for the day. All recruiting offices from now on will be open until 10 p. m. The Marine Corps is also meeting with good success in its campaign for enlistments. The Army is doing only a normal business in recruiting.

The Naval recruiting station on Tremont Street was so crowded with applicants following the mass meeting on the Common yesterday that 25 of them had to be sent to the Navy Yard for examination. Automobiles for this purpose were furnished by two women whose husbands are Navy officers. More recruits were accepted for the Navy in the New England district yesterday than ever before. Twenty were accepted at the Boston office, nine at Providence, R. I. and five at Fall River, a total of 34. Including recruits gained by the land parties by the ships in the flotilla at the Navy Yard a grand total of 125 recruits for the Navy were accepted yesterday.

Four aviators are included in this total of 125, one an experienced pilot, and the other three men who have had some experience in flying. These men will be sent to the training school at Miami, Fla. Lieut. C. S. Keller, commander of the New England Naval Recruiting District, said this morning that he had applied to the Navy Department to be allowed to enlist two more aviators. The quota for the district is 10, but Lieutenant Keller



Part of the crowd on Boston Common during the flag raising exercises Monday afternoon

has had such good success in getting men qualified for this branch of the service that he wants the quota raised to equal that of the New York district.

Everybody at the Tremont Street Recruiting Office was elated this morning at the good showing made yesterday, and the prospect of another excellent day today. Lieutenant Keller early got in touch with Commandant William R. Rush at the Navy Yard to make arrangements to have the ships in the flotilla look after the overflow of applicants for the service this morning.

Lieutenant Keller says that the boom in recruiting is due to the patriotic feeling among the young men in Greater Boston and is the result of the vigorous publicity campaign that has been waged.

The first Plattsburg man to enlist in the Marine Corps appeared at the Scollay Square headquarters this morning. He is Oliver Sears Heath of Brighton and is a graduate of Stanton Military Academy. He said that he was drawn to enlist in the Marine Corps because of their excellent appearance and their splendid record. It is his ambition to qualify for an officer's commission. The recruits on hand at the end of the week will be sent to the depot at Port Royal N. C. Last month 43 recruits were shipped to this depot out of 211 applicants, a high percentage for this branch of the service.

Applicants waiting to be examined this morning were entertained by a talking machine record of a marine corps march by Sousa, entitled "Semper Parvulus"—ever faithful—the motto of the corps.

Quiet in Panama

Republic Ready to Cooperate With the United States

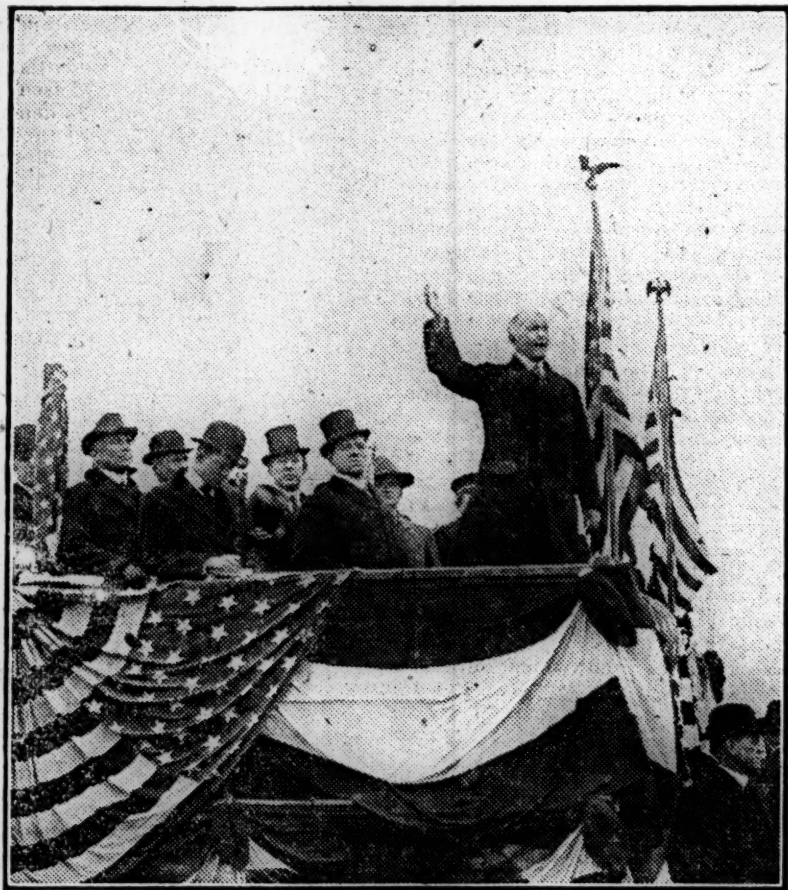
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. PANAMA, R. P.—Panama is taking the war situation quietly. There are a number of Germans in Panama and Colon, but they are behaving themselves with decorum, and submitting quietly to all measures which may be taken to establish their identity and the character of their business and daily pursuits.

The Republic of Panama has shown a desire to cooperate with the United States in all ways within her power. A bill empowering President Valdes to use the forces of the country to this purpose is up in the National Assembly. The Canal Zone civilians are volunteering for training. The general spirit of the American population is to back President Wilson's attitude. The most noticeable feature here is the stream of South Americans on their way home from the States in anticipation of hostilities.

Skilled Workers Needed

Employees on Government Construction Ordered From Military Service. WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has ordered that members of the National Guard who are Government employees, or who are employed by private contractors on Government work for the Army or Navy, be discharged from the military service.

The following announcement was issued: "The Secretary of War authorizes discharge from service of members of the National Guard who



Governor McCall speaking at flag raising on Boston Common

are officers or employees of Government departments, the loss of whose service would seriously hamper the bureaus of those departments; of Government contractors, and of such employees of Government contractors, such as superintendents, foremen, inspectors or in other special skilled capacity, on contracts for the United States, the loss of whose services would seriously hamper contractors in the fulfillment of contracts with the Army and Navy departments for characteristically or distinctively war materials.

"Such Government employees will be discharged by division or department commanders upon the receipt by them of proper certification by the heads of the departments or independent bureaus, and in the cases of Government contractors or above-mentioned employees of Government contractors upon receipt by them of proper certificate of an officer of contracting firm whose responsibility has been certified to by the chief of the Supply Department of the War and Navy departments under whom contracts are being filled."

Cadets to Be Engineers

The First Corps of Cadets, one of the first military organizations to be formed in this country, will be changed into a regiment of engineers, the first regiment of engineers in the National Guard of New England since the Civil War. The corps will be expanded into two battalions of three companies each. The peace strength of each company will be 109 men and officers, including a detail of 16 mounted men. The remaining soldiers will be armed as infantry. The duty of the regiment will include map making, road and bridge building, demolition, clearing the way for infantry and protecting the rear. The question of changing the First Corps of Cadets into a regiment of engineers has been under consideration for about two weeks. Final action was taken yesterday when a telegram was sent in the name of the corps to the War Department. The men in the corps voted in favor of the change last Sunday.

Mass Meeting on Common

Another big patriotic mass meeting of the citizens of Greater Boston will be held on Boston Common tomorrow evening. Motion pictures of life in the Army and Navy will be shown, and the latest news bulletins will be flashed on the screen as they come over the wire. Speeches will be made by Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Capt. William R. Rush, commandant

of the men of the Naval Reserve and the Coast Patrol, according to a statement from the Massachusetts Department of the Navy League of the United States last evening. Completed material should be sent to Mrs. William R. Rush, wife of the Commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard. Mrs. Gardiner Hall, chairman of the Women's Auxiliary of the league, said that many women who have been making garments are holding them back until they get enough finished to make a large shipment. What the league wants is to have every completed article sent in now.

Ready to Seize Vessels

Customs Officials and Torpedo Boat Destroyers on Guard

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Six hundred customs inspectors, supported by torpedo boat destroyers cleared for action, today guarded the 27 German self-detained vessels in this port, prepared to cope with any trouble growing out of a state of war with Germany.

At the first hint of an action of hostility by any of the vessels' crews or word from Washington, Collector of the Port Malou, it is said, is prepared to seize the ships. Seizure of the vessels here is expected to result in similar action simultaneously in all other United States ports where German vessels are tied up.

There are fourteen German passenger vessels here, including the giant Vaterland, 11 freighters and two sailing ships. Altogether they are valued at approximately \$27,944,100.

Radio Station Control

Government Will Probably Take Over All Wireless Plants

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government will take over complete control of all wireless and radio stations in the United States and territories, immediately, without further legislation, said Representative Alexander, chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, today.

"It is practically imperative," said Chairman Alexander, "that the Government place its own employees in charge of these stations immediately. This may be done for the time being by bringing certain employees of the companies into the Government service. There is considerable opposition to actually turning over the wireless stations, both marine and internal, to the Navy Department."

Chairman Alexander will not introduce at this session of Congress his bill providing complete Government ownership of wireless plants and stations, which he did in the Sixty-fourth Congress, until he has determined "many new features." This bill would make it a penal offense to operate a radio station without a Government license. Aliens could not obtain such a license. Thousands of small, privately owned stations would go out of existence.

If this session of Congress shows a tendency to adopt only emergency legislation, Mr. Alexander will probably wait, he said, until "a more opportune time" to introduce a duplicate of this bill.

Lectures on Government

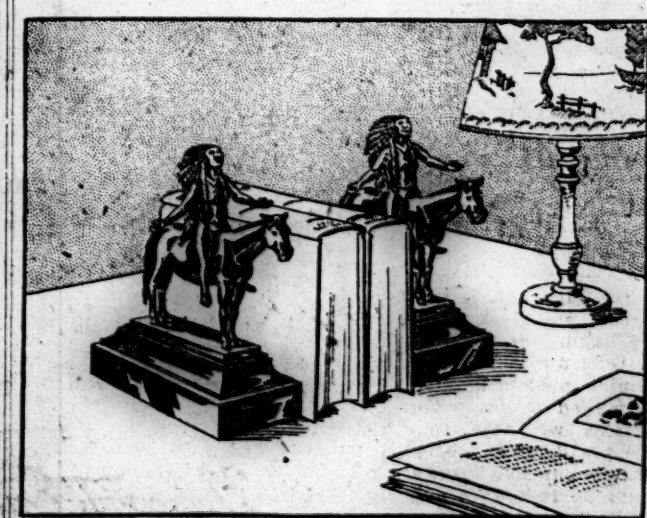
A course of five lectures on the general subject of "Government" by Harvard professors has been arranged by the women of the Massachusetts Branch of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness. The lectures are to be given in Huntington Hall, Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoons, beginning tomorrow. The lectures will be as follows: April 4, Prof. Albert B. Hart, "Who Steers the Ship of State?"; April 11, Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe, "The Inside of State Government"; April 18, Prof. George G. Wilson, "International Rights and Duties of American Citizens"; May 2, Prof. George C. Whipple, "The Inner Life of the City"; May 9, Prof. William B. Munro, "What City Government Means."

No Liquor for Soldiers

Malboro saloon keepers have been ordered by the police of that city not to serve liquor to soldiers in uniform. William A. Berry, city marshal, said that this was done at the request of Capt. Arthur N. Payne, F Company, Sixth Regiment, M. N. G.

Universal Military Training

Petition for universal military training, being circulated by the National Security League, was placed in the central office of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety today and before noon a large number of names had been attached to it. Addressed



Gifts at STOWELL'S

The Art Room covering the entire second floor contains many valuable ideas for gifts. The Indian Statuette—"The Appeal to the Great Spirit" may be used either singly for decoration or as book ends by the pair. Of bronze finish metal. Price \$4.00 each.

From our hundreds of lamps we have shown in the illustration a Boudoir Lamp of Japanese Lacquer with Parchment Shade. Price \$5.00.

A. Stowell & Co. Inc.
24 Winter Street
Jewellers for 95 years.

POWER PLANTS TO BE DISCUSSED BY ENGINEERS

A power plant symposium will be held by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers on Wednesday and Thursday at the Engineers Club and the Wentworth Institute, Boston, in connection with the preparedness meeting at Franklin Union today. The series of discussions starts Wednesday evening in the Engineers Club, with a power plant session on "Recent Developments in Steam Generation."

Arthur L. Williston, principal of Wentworth Institute, will act as chairman, and the first speaker will be Frederick Ewing of New York, taking for his subject, "Developments in Fuel Oil versus Coal." J. G. Worker of Pittsburgh will follow with an address on "Up-to-date Stoker Practice." "High Pressures and Temperatures in a Modern Station" will be described by Irving E. Moulthrop of Boston.

Lionel S. Marks, professor of mechanical engineering at Harvard, will continue the symposium with a talk on "Some New Investigations on Combustion in Boiler Furnaces." The session will close with the address by P. A. Boeck of New York on "High Temperature Insulation of Boiler Settings."

Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the Wentworth Institute, the subject for discussion will be "Isolated Plants and Central Station," with Frederick R. Hutton as chairman. "Fundamentals of Power Plant Management" will be described by Walter N. Polakov, a consulting engineer of New York. A. R. Meek will speak on "Interesting Isolated Plants," and David A. Chapman, efficiency engineer of Boston, will give a talk on the same subject.

"Engineering Features and Results at the Holyoke Municipal Plant" will be explained by John J. Kirkpatrick, manager of the Gas & Electric Department of Holyoke. This session will close with a talk by P. R. Moses, a consulting engineer of New York, on "Cooperation Between Isolated Plants and Central Stations." Thursday, at 6 p. m., the "get-together dinner" will be held at the Wentworth Institute.

Following the dinner the symposium will be continued by the last session, at which "Developments in Prime Movers, Condensers, Auxiliary Equipment, Etc." will be discussed. Professor Hutton will continue as chairman, and John A. Stevens, a consulting engineer at Lowell, will speak on "Purchased Power." R. A. Langworthy of Boston will be the next speaker, taking "Engineering Features of Combined Heat and Power Distribution" as his subject. "Developments in Steam Turbines" will be the topic of Richard H. Rice of Boston, and C. H. Bromley of New York will close the session with a talk on "Recent Developments in Condensers and Modern High Vacuum."



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EQUAL RIGHTS, RUSSIA'S AIM—SPAIN UNEARHTS GERMAN PLOT

EQUAL RIGHTS PROVIDED FOR IN RUSSIAN BILL

(Continued from page one)

nationalism of Constantinople and the Dardanelles.

At a mass meeting outside of the Duma, M. Skobelev, a vice-president of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' delegates, declared that the Kaiser and von Bethmann-Hollweg were the most "dangerous enemies of Russian liberty."

To the hypocritical greetings sent by them to the Russian revolution he added he can only reply with the bayonet, and he will not shake hands with the German people until it risks itself of the "cursed Hohenzollerns and von Bethmann-Hollweg."

This statement is to be read in conjunction with previous statements by the Council in which a friendly hand was held out to German democracy by Russian democracy, and together they indicated that the Council draws a clear distinction between the German dynasty and the people. The vast majority of the Council has expressed itself decidedly in favor of continuance of the war.

This will facilitate the arrangements M. Gutchkov, Minister of War and Marine, has made during his visits to the various war fronts and particularly to the main headquarters where he has been engaged in settling questions regarding the Russian military organization.

The general direction of the war will in the future be in the hands of a War Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister, ministers of War and Marine, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Agriculture and Railways. As representative of the Council M. Kerenski will also have a place in the War Cabinet.

General Alexieff will be appointed commander-in-chief, and, as already indicated, discipline in army will be on a somewhat freer basis.

As previously mentioned in cable dispatches, soldiers at the front elected their own councils, and although at first refusing to elect officers on their councils, later on did so.

Meantime, in the matter of the general political reform of Russia, the freeing of Finland and the taking of definite steps towards freeing Poland is to be followed by another general step in the same direction. The Minister of Justice has completed a bill giving Russian citizens of all nationalities, excepting naturalized Germans, complete equality of rights. Limitations regarding rights of property and exercise of trades, and affecting entry into State councils and services, are to be abolished.

SPAIN UNCOVERS STRIKE PLOT OF GERMAN AGENTS

(Continued from page one)

In 50 years at par. The object is to do something to adjust the finances of Spain on a sounder basis than at present.

The budget deficits have been accumulating and the treasury bills with which these have been encountered have been worked to the utmost. With the proceeds of this loan, the treasury bills will be reduced and the balance will be devoted to the country's financial interests at the present time.

To Visit War Fronts

Spain to Send Army Commissions to Various Battlefields

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The Spanish Government has arranged to send commissions of an unusually complete character to various battle fronts. The first commission is now proceeding to the British west front and consists of Brig-Gen. Don Damas Berenguer, in command; an engineer colonel, infantry colonel, staff major and artillery major. A similar commission will shortly proceed to the Rumanian territory occupied by the German front, whilst a party of officers and two doctors will proceed to concentration camps in Austria-Hungary.

These commissions are certainly the most thorough of their kind arranged since the war began by a neutral for an examination of the state of affairs with belligerent armies. Good results are expected.

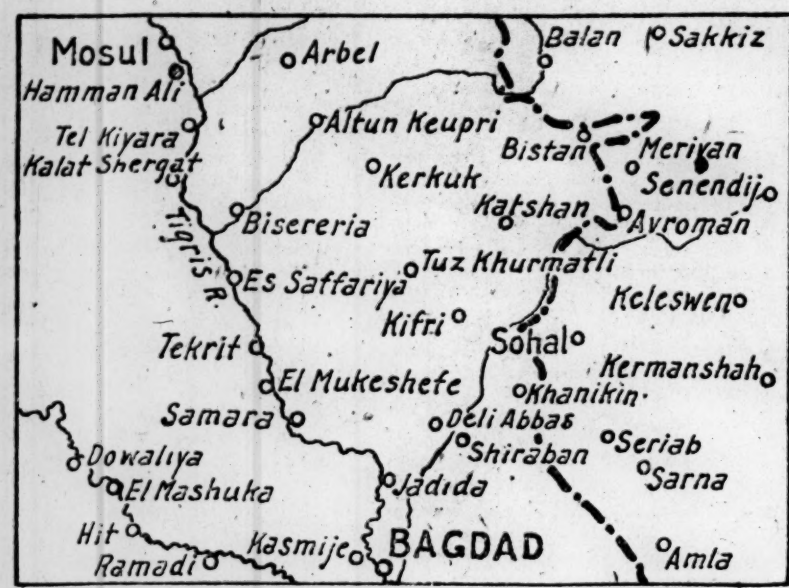
Spanish Republicans Meet

ZARAGOZA, Spain (Tuesday)—In circumstances of special interest, the assembly of the Republican Party of Spain has been held here with a view of discovering bases for unity, effective action of the party and of formulating a program.

Considerable enthusiasm was evident at the proceedings and earnest endeavor was manifested despite misunderstandings and differences which have in the past weakened the party in the country.

Spain Denies Rumors

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—Frequent rumors in Madrid emanating apparently from outside sources to the effect that Spain has offered its services as mediator between Germany and the United States have been circulated. The Premier, Count Romanones, authorizes an explicit denial of these rumors.



In their advance in Mesopotamia the British forces have captured Deli Abbas while the Russians are moving toward Khanikin.

UNITED STATES STAND AS SEEN IN GREAT BRITAIN

Press Welcomes Attitude Taken by President Wilson in War—Distinction Between German People and Government Noted

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Press comments in the United Kingdom welcome the action taken by President Wilson. The Evening News carried a seven-column headline proclaiming in bold type "United States Declares War on Hohenzollernism." "The speech was one worthy of the occasion," declares the Evening Star. "Every Englishman will now hold President Wilson in higher estimation. It is more than a mere declaration of war; it sounds the knell of autocracy and of any form of government which makes possible secret diplomatic understandings and intrigues with all their mischievous results."

A number of the British newspapers point out President Wilson's clear distinction between the German Government and the German people. The Pall Mall Gazette emphasized this particularly, and concluded: "The vital essence of the speech was the declaration of fullest war measures and the most complete cooperation with the Entente. We have much satisfaction in being joined by a nation carrying so much of our own kind, in a crusade more than worthy of its best traditions and of ours."

"The President's stirring words should remove all hope on the enemy's part and all fear on the part of the Allies that America will pursue the war in half-hearted fashion," said the Westminster Gazette. "The message is an immense access of strength and encouragement to us in a good fight." "The German Government has done a mad thing in forcing the United States into war when it could have had peace for the asking—merely by giving up unlimited submarine warfare," said the Evening Standard. "Germany's very madness is the best indication of her utter desperation."

"In the strain of this tremendous struggle," said the Globe, "some of us wondered why the decision was so long delayed. But we should have remembered it was necessary that the President be certain that the whole Nation was behind him. It is no light thing to change the deeply ingrained sentiment against entangling alliances. German statesmen have affected to scorn the entry of the United States into the war as negligible."

"We may now safely leave them to learn of their mistake. Meantime we are content to stand shoulder to shoulder with 'The Land of the Free' in the world's greatest battle for freedom."

In additional comment, published in a later edition, the Evening Star called Wilson a "Second Lincoln." "We are awed," the editorial declared, "as we try to comprehend the historic meaning of the United States' judgment in securing the victory of law and liberty."

Looks for Compliance

British Ambassador Expects Congress to Uphold President

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The House of Commons today greeted with cheers the announcement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. A. Bonar Law, that the British Ambassador in Washington had reported his belief Congress "would comply with President Wilson's recommendations."

SECRET GERMAN STATION SOUGHT IN CONNECTICUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor NEW LONDON, Conn.—"Nothing to fear in this harbor," was the text of a wireless message picked up on the apparatus at the submarine base a few days ago, and which has resulted in a search of the surrounding country for a secret wireless station supposed to be operated by German sympathizers.

It is believed the message was directed to a German craft in close proximity, as the sending apparatus evidently was not of a long radius. The secret station is believed to be located in the vicinity of Great Neck, a few miles outside of the city. Government officials admit that it may be a portable station.

BRITISH CAPTURE DELI ABBAS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British troops in Mesopotamia have occupied the town of Deli Abbas, according to an official report issued last night. The capture of the town took place on March 31. Del Abbas lies 13 miles to the southwest of Kizil Robat.

ACCOUNT GIVEN OF THE BRITISH ADVANCE ON GAZA

Operations in Palestine Just Fall Short of Complete Disaster for Turkish Forces

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An official statement describing the recent battle in Palestine was made public yesterday. It says:

A further report from the commander-in-chief in Egypt, describing the action south of Gaza and dated April 1, follows:

The primary object was to seize Wadi Ghuzzeh to cover the advance of our railway. Wadi was occupied without a fight and advance troops pushed forward in the direction of Gaza. It appeared to Lt-Gen. Sir Charles Dobell, in command, that the enemy forces might retire without fighting, and to force them to stand he decided to attempt to capture Gaza by a coup de main.

On the morning of the 26th a dense fog delayed operations and it was not possible to attack the Gaza position until later in the afternoon, when the enemy first line trenches were captured and more than 700 prisoners were taken. The German commander, von Kress, meanwhile moved up three columns toward Gaza to support his troops. These columns were admirably delayed by our mounted troops and armored cars, and heavy losses were inflicted upon the enemy troops at slight cost to ourselves. The commander and staff of the fifty-third division were captured during this fighting.

The time during which the operation could be carried out was limited by the supply of water available for the troops, the infantry being dependent upon what they could carry with them. Owing to delay by the morning fog, the supply of water with the troops proved insufficient to allow the attack to be continued, and our troops took up a defensive position from a point just south of Gaza towards Wadi Ghuzzeh. This position was attacked on the 27th by the Turks, who were repulsed everywhere with heavy losses, our camel corps completely defeating the Turkish cavalry divisions.

On the next day our infantry were withdrawn to Wadi Ghuzzeh, our cavalry remaining in contact with the enemy forces' main position. The enemy troops showing no desire to resume the offensive, our troops remained in occupation of Wadi Ghuzzeh.

The enemy forces' total casualties are estimated by the general officer commanding in chief to be 8000. We captured 950 prisoners and two Austrian howitzers. Our total killed amounted to less than 400. Some small parties of our men, totaling less than 200, who are believed to have fought their way into Gaza and been cut off, are missing.

Finally, Sir Archibald Murray (commander of the British troops in Egypt) reports: "The operation was most successful and owing to the fog and waterless nature of the country round Gaza, just fell short of complete disaster to the enemy forces. Our troops are exceedingly proud of themselves, and I am delighted with their enterprise, endurance, skill and leading. None of our troops were at any time harassed or hard pressed."

It will be seen from the above report that the enemy account of the operation is fantastic.

AUSTRIAN EMPRESS TO VISIT GERMANY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Vienna telegram states that the Austrian Empress having expressed a wish to meet the German Empress at the earliest possible opportunity, the Emperor Karl arranged to leave for German headquarters with the Empress last night and will make a brief stay with the German imperial family. As a meeting such as this naturally offers an opportunity for discussion of political questions, Count Czernin is to accompany Emperor Karl to German headquarters where the German Chancellor is also staying.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

the village of Francilly, on a cross road between the road to Nesle and the road to Peronne, and barely 2½ miles from St. Quentin itself. Simultaneously pushing along the road from Peronne they captured Holnon, some three miles from the town, whilst, straightening and widening their front, they occupied the villages of Villeholles and Biohecourt, thus advancing their whole line toward the main road from le Catelet to St. Quentin. North again of this they seized Templeux, on the road from Roisel to le Catelet, whilst north again they entered the town of Heudicourt, so straightening their front up to the northern road from Peronne to Cambrai.

North again of the road from Bapaume to Cambrai they succeeded, after bitter fighting, in capturing the important railway junction of Croisilles, and pushing forward from here steadily in the direction of Cambrai they captured Ecourt-St-Mem, just south of the railway line from Croisilles to Longatte, as well as the villages of Longatte and Noreuil immediately to the southeast. Thus it will be seen that, from a point before Arras right down to the Somme, a practical advance and straightening out of the British line occurred on a vast scale, the most immediate effect of which was to bring Sir Douglas Haig's troops to the very outskirts of St. Quentin, one of the keys to the new Hindenburg line.

The only other news of importance comes from the middle east, where General Maude, pushing up the Dila River, with the intention of coming in touch with the advancing Russians, has occupied Delh Abbas, slightly to the northwest of Shiraban, the occupation of which was recorded yesterday.

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday, by wireless to Sayville)—Last night's army headquarters report says:

Western front: Between Arras and the Aisne yesterday and again this morning engagements developed, notably between the roads leading from Bapaume to Croisilles and Bapaume to Cambrai, as well as on both banks of the Somme west of St. Quentin. The British and the French launched strong forces, which because of the effect of our artillery fire flowed back several times, and which only after considerable losses, which included 50 prisoners and some machine guns, gained ground because of our troops giving away, as had been ordered.

On both sides of the Oise-Aisne Canal also, and on the highlands of Vregny, French attacks only resulted in a small advance, with heavy losses, because of the full efficiency of our artillery.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The official report from British headquarters in France last night reads:

We made substantial progress again today at a number of points along the front of our advance. Northeast of Savy our troops this morning carried the villages of Francilly-Senely, Senely and Holnon; we captured 32 prisoners and six field guns. We are now within two miles of St. Quentin.

St. Quentin Wood, Villeholles and Biohecourt have also been taken by us, and a post has been established in Templeux-le-Guerard (northeast of Roisel) and at Aucelette (Vauclette) farm, two miles east of Heudicourt (Heudicourt?).

We also attacked and captured early this morning on a front of about 10 miles a series of strongly held trenches, forming part of the German advance line of defense between the Bapaume-Cambrai road and Arras. In this operation, in which the enemy forces offered determined resistance, we suffered heavy casualties, we captured the villages of Doignies, Louvery, Noreuil, Longatte, Ecourt-St.

Mein and Croisilles and took 182 prisoners.

An attempted counterattack was broken up by our artillery fire. We carried out a successful raid during the night east of Ypres and secured a few prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

Between the Somme and the Oise the artillery fighting was particularly violent in the sector of Castres-Contescourt. North of the Ailette River we advanced in the course of the day in the region of Landricourt. The day was quiet everywhere else.

Eastern theater: On April 1 there was no event of importance on the Macedonian front. Enemy aviators bombed the hospital at Eksion behind our front. This is the fifth time in one month that our opponents have attacked our sanitary formations, which have been very clearly indicated to these aviators by the Red Cross. Among the victims were 20 Bulgarian prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The following official statement was issued today:

South of Iluxt, on both sides of the Ponevchsky Railway, enemy forces penetrated our trenches, attacking after artillery preparation. They were driven back at the point of the bayonet.

Yesterday's official statement says: "Caucasus front: In the direction of Pajwin, in the region of the village of Gangadchi, about 10 miles south of Baneh, our troops repulsed a Turkish offensive."

Russo-Galician front: Patrol encounters and rifle firing took place. South-east of Brzezany, in the village of Konlauki, our artillery caused fires and explosions in munitions depots.

Rumanian front: South of the River Oussa, our opponents attacked our positions, but were beaten back. On the remainder of the front there were skirmishes by patrols and reciprocal firing.

Russian torpedo boats destroyed two barks loaded with merchandise and by gunfire destroyed two hangars in the region of Kerasunt (on the Black Sea 70 miles west of Trebizond).

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The official statement issued yesterday reads: There were minor successful encounters in the Posina Valley. During Saturday night the Italians carried out a bold coup de main near Aeghli, destroying Austrian trenches.

STRIKE SITUATION AT BARROW-IN-FURNESS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Yesterday the Government posted a notice in Barrow, pointing out that under the Munitions Act the men are liable to a penalty of £5 per day or, under the Defense of the Realm Act, to penal servitude.

Telegrams were exchanged yesterday between the Ministry of Labor and shop stewards at Barrow-in-Furness. The shop stewards intimated that they were prepared to send a deputation to lay their grievances before the Minister of Labor, with a view of getting immediate resumption of work in national interests. The Minister of Labor replied that if the men start work this morning the Minister would receive a deputation of shop stewards with the trade union executive this afternoon. It is stipulated, however, that work must be resumed as stated.

WILL REBUILD RAILROAD

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—William S. Buckland, of this city, says an Allentown dispatch to the Public Ledger, said to be the only individual in the United States owning a railroad classed as a common carrier, has given orders for the rebuilding of the Quakertown and Delaware Valley Railroad formerly the Quakertown and Eastern, which he purchased last fall. The line is 14 miles long from Quakertown to Riegelsville, across the northern section of Bucks county.

NATIONAL PARTY IS VICTORIOUS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Combined Forces Have 69 Seats at Elections—Many Veteran Parliamentarians Unseated

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A cable message received by the High Commissioner for Australia from Sydney shows that the New South Wales general elections resulted in a substantial victory for the National Party led by Mr. Holman. The Government has secured 47 seats and the official Labor Party 32 seats. The Government expects to have nine more seats. Eight second ballots will certainly be in favor of the Government.

All members of the Ministry are likely to be returned. Several old parliamentarians have been unseated, including Mr. McGowan, formerly Premier; Mr. Black, formerly Chief Secretary; Mr. Arthur Griffiths, formerly Minister of Education; and Messrs. J. R. Nicholson, Hollis and Waddell, the last named of whom has been 30 years in Parliament.

Three soldiers on active service, Colonel Onslow, Lieutenant Carmichael and Lieutenant Dunn, and Corporal Fern, invalided home, were returned unopposed. Mr. George Cann, who is absent overseas, got an overwhelming vote. Private Atkins, on active service, is the leading Labor candidate by 130. Lieutenant Chaffer looks like securing victory over the Independent candidate opposing him.

Mr. Holman, commenting on the result, said this overwhelming victory was a justification for the formation of a National Party by Mr. Hughes. Mr. Cook regards the result as satisfactory from a federal standpoint.

POTATO GROWERS ORGANIZE

OMAHA, Neb.—A dispatch from Alliance to the World-Herald, says that potato growers from all parts of Nebraska met there to promote the mutual cooperation of all agencies interested in the production, transportation distribution and utilization of Nebraska potatoes and the extension of the potato industry in the state. An organization to be known as the Nebraska Potato Improvement Association was formed.

GERMANY INSISTS ON RELIEF SHIP TIMES AND ROUTES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—An official Berlin telegram concerning Belgian relief ships states that the German Government had informed the Dutch office of the relief committee of the time and route which should be adopted for safe passage from England of the four relief ships now in British ports.

The British Government demanded a safe conduct for the vessels for any time and route on the ground that the cargo would be spoiled. Apart from a small quantity of fish, however, the cargo consists of non-perishable goods and compliance with the British request would make the German blockade illusory as it would render it necessary for submarine commanders to examine every vessel to discover whether it belonged to the relief committee.

NORWAY RAISES PRICES OF BREAD

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Tuesday)—The prices of bread have again been increased, common rye bread now costing 60 ore per kilogramme.

The Storting has approved the extraordinary measures proposed by the Government for supplies of home-grown grain and potatoes. A temporary Government import monopoly has been adopted and minimum prices have been fixed for the years 1917 and 1918 at 23 ore per kilogramme for oats, 25 for barley, 27 for rye and wheat. The State will also undertake to buy potatoes for 10 kroner for 100 kilogrammes.

ARSENAL WORKER ARRESTED

Charged with trying to break the fence surrounding the Watertown arsenal last Saturday night, Jeremiah Driscoll of Dorchester, who has been employed as a machinist helper at the arsenal, was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Hayes at the Federal building yesterday and held in \$100 bail. Driscoll said that he had been out to supper, had taken a number of drinks, lost his identification card and tried to get back to work through the fence. The Government officials regard the loss of the identification card as the most serious phase of the case.

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LIGHT VOTE IN THE PRIMARIES FOR DELEGATES

Massachusetts Voters Visit Polls to Select Candidates for Representatives in the Coming Constitutional Convention

Reports received in political headquarters in Boston up to 1 p. m. of the voting in the Constitutional Convention primary election today indicated light voting generally with good sized totals being polled in scattered centers where there are local contests in addition to the State-wide contest among the candidates for delegate-at-large.

"Rather light" was the statement for Boston voting made at the Election Commissioners Department at 1 p. m. Senator Herman Hornell, chairman of the Republican City Committee of Boston, stated that he believed about 35 per cent of the registered voters would be polled when the polls closed, basing his estimate on reports received up to noon. This would make the total for Boston about 39,000 out of a registered vote of 112,000.

Brookline, where the polls opened at 7 a. m., had registered a light vote at 1 o'clock, but an influx was expected between 5 and 6 p. m., when the polls will close.

Newton, on the other hand, had brought out a good-sized vote by early afternoon. As its polls were to close at 4:30 p. m., it was estimated that the bulk of the voting had been done before 1 p. m.

The polls opened in Boston and some of the cities at 6 a. m.; other cities and many towns opened their polls at noon, while others begin voting at 4 p. m. and later. Boston closes its polls at 4 p. m., but in most communities they will be opened until 8 or 9 p. m.

Voting was generally light in the early hours in the cities where the polls opened at 6 a. m. "Very light" was the report from the Boston Election Commission about 10 a. m. Medford, Melrose and Newton also reported light voting in the early hours.

Polls are to be open until 8 p. m. in Arlington, Lexington, Malden, Medford, Nahant, Natick, Reading, Salem and Watertown; until 8:30 p. m. in Belmont; until 9 p. m. in Cambridge, Chelsea, Lynn, Saugus, Stoneham, and Woburn. They close at 6 p. m. in Brookline and Wellesley; at 4:30 p. m. in Newton and Winchester; at 4 p. m. in Boston, Melrose and many of the small towns.

Besides the 52 candidates for delegate-at-large, among whom the voters today may choose 15, voters in the eighth, eleventh and thirteenth congressional districts are entitled to vote for four candidates for their respective congressional districts, and voters in 103 of the representative districts may place in nomination as many candidates as is the number of seats to which the district is now entitled in the Massachusetts House.

Because of the large number of candidates and because arrangements have not been made for the usual expediting of returns from all the cities and towns, the outcome in the contest for delegates-at-large may not be known, even unofficially, for 24 hours after the election.

The candidates who are successful today will join with those who are not participating in the primary and together they will contest for election May 1. At that time there will be 32 candidates for delegate-at-large, as determined by today's primary, and the voters will be called upon to elect 15. Four will be chosen from each congressional district and 240 from the representative districts. The convention is to assemble at the State House Wednesday, June 6.

Governor McCall yesterday expressed his disapproval of the project of postponing the Constitutional Convention because of the international crisis. He pointed out that the present State constitution was adopted in a time of war, when the country was in the throes of the American Revolution. It was also pointed out that Russia's change of government came in war time.

Ballot Boxes Sent Out

Election Commission Distributes Receipts at Early Hour

Ballot boxes were dispatched by the Board of Election Commissioners in the Boston City Hall Annex to the 223 precincts in the 26 wards of the city early today for the primary election for the Constitutional Convention. The entire undertaking went through without a hitch. The first ballot boxes were sent to Ward 23, precincts 7 and 8 at 4:07 this morning. The last boxes to leave the first floor of the City Hall annex this morning were those of Ward 7. They were sent away at 5:10 to precincts 1 and 2.

The election commissioners, John M. Minton, chairman; Melancthon M. Burien, secretary; Frank Selberlich and John B. Martin, divided the city into four parts, each commissioner having personal charge of the dispatch of ballot boxes to the different wards and precincts of the part of the city intrusted to him.

There are 116,837 voters registered. The election commissioners dispatched 140,000 ballots and materials and supplies to the different precincts of the city. There were 236 policemen at the City Hall annex this morning to go with the ballot boxes to the precincts and 224 automobiles and carriages were required to do the hauling. These vehicles were lined up around the three sides of the annex and they drove to the doors as called.

Employees of the Election Department and a force of Boston city laborers were on hand early this morning to carry out the ballot boxes from

the store rooms in the annex and to the automobiles and carriages in waiting.

The election commissioners one and all say that they expect that the vote cast today will not be more than 50 per cent of the normal vote of Boston. Chairman Minton made an early morning round of several wards, visiting many precincts. He reported that the voting was unusually light. International affairs are believed by the election commissioners to account for the light vote which has so far been cast in Boston today.

BALTIMORE MEN FACE DISORDERLY CONDUCT TRIAL

BALTIMORE, Md.—Six men are awaiting jury trial here, charged with disorderly conduct in connection with the patriotic demonstration which cut off an address that Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford Jr. University, was delivering Sunday at a pacifist meeting.

While the meeting, under the auspices of the American League Against Militarism, was in progress in the Academy of Music, a counter demonstration was organized in front of the Baltimore City College, adjoining the theater.

The crowd of anti-pacifists was made up largely of prominent men, educators and students, among them Prof. Robert W. Wood and John H. Latane of Johns Hopkins University, and R. Lancaster Williams, a banker.

Led by Carter G. Osborn Jr., a banker, carrying an American flag, the anti-pacifists attempted to enter the theater, but the doors, which open outward, were guarded by policemen, who succeeded in clearing the street.

The crowd returned, however, and pushed Osborn, the standard bearer, up the steps. A police captain tried to wrest the flag away, and when it disappeared the crowd behind Osborn swept the police aside and with a roar burst into the building.

Police reserves summoned from all over the city broke up the crowd, and the meeting ended. Douglas G. Ober, one of those arrested, was badly beaten by the police.

Pinchot Is Summoned

District Attorney Wants to Know More About War Bribes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—District Attorney Edward Swann called upon Amos Pinchot, leader of the newly organized American Committee on War Finance, to furnish details of the charge which Mr. Pinchot made in a statement that a man of "good standing" through bribery sold \$5,000,000 of defective supplies to the Allies.

Though Mr. Pinchot was in Washington, the district attorney was in communication with his office, and left word there that he would like to have Mr. Pinchot amplify his charges, and give him any additional information which he might have. Of this request Mr. Pinchot was notified by wire. There is a possibility that the charge may be the basis of an investigation either by the district attorney or the grand jury.

Mr. Pinchot's allegations were contained in a statement relating to the movement which he and others have started to urge upon Congress the enactment of legislation putting the financial burden of war upon persons with incomes of \$5000 or more. The paragraph that interests Mr. Swann is as follows:

"A man of good standing in his community told me the other day that he had sold \$5,000,000 worth of defective supplies to the Allies through one contract. And yet this gentleman is strongly pro-Ally. He bribed the representative of the foreign Government to accept them."

Mr. Pinchot had written out the statement for publication, and when a reporter asked him to amplify the reference to bribery he declined to do so.

VACANCY ON BOARD QUESTIONED BY SOME

WINCHESTER, Mass.—Citizens of Winchester are voting today to fill a vacancy in the Board of Selectmen which some of the voters declare does not exist. The complicated situation has arisen out of the resignation of Frederick N. Kerr from the board and the subsequent withdrawal of the resignation.

Mr. Kerr, who received the highest vote at the town election, resigned when the Board of Selectmen elected George S. Bartlett as chairman. The officials then prepared for today's special election. The legality of the resignation was, in the meantime, questioned, and Charles F. Dutch, town counsel, affirmed the legality of the resignation.

On finding that no record had been made of the resignation a few days ago, Mr. Kerr withdrew the resignation, and claimed that he was still a member of the board. Jonas A. Laraway and Harry C. Sanborn have conducted active campaigns for today's election.

CONSTABLES OFFER SERVICES

The Boston Constables Association at a meeting last night resolved to offer their services to Mayor Curley for "any and all duties he may deem necessary and expedient for them to perform in order to maintain the peaceful government of the city."

CITIZENSHIP SCHOOL OPENS

Classes in the reading, writing and speaking of English and citizenship classes were opened in the English High School building on Montgomery Street last evening as an extension school for immigrants. Registrations numbered 150. The school will be in session on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock this month and next.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

IV

The "Constitution of 1778," the first effort to frame a form of government in Massachusetts, which was overwhelmingly defeated by the people when submitted to them by the Legislature, was in substance as follows:

Article I—A General Court, to consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives, which should convene annually on the last Wednesday in May.

Art. II—A Governor and a Lieutenant-Governor, to be elected annually and "to have a seat and voice in the Senate."

Art. III—Qualifications for holding elective office: The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor must have been inhabitants of the State for five years. The Governor must possess property valued at £1000, at least £500 of which must be in real estate within Massachusetts. Similarly, the Lieutenant-Governor must have possessions valued at £500, including £250 value of real estate. A Senator must be worth £400, £200 in real estate, and a Representative £200, £100 in real estate. A Senator must have resided at least a year in the district from which he was elected.

Art. IV—Persons debarred from sitting in the General Court, besides those not having the required amount of property were: Judges of the Superior Court, the State Secretary, Treasurer-General, Commissary-General, and settled ministers of the Gospel, while in office; also all military officers who were in the pay of the State or of the United States, Judges and registers of probate could not sit as members of the Senate.

Art. V—Voting Franchise. All male inhabitants, free, 21 years of age, except "Negroes, Indians and mulattoes," could vote for Representative, provided they had paid taxes and been resident in the place of voting for one year. Furthermore, those qualified to vote for Representative could, if they possessed property to the value of £60, vote also for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and for Senator.

Art. VI—Representation. Every town could send one Representative to the General Court. If a town had 2000 or more inhabitants, it could send two Representatives; if 520 voters, it was entitled to three Representatives; if 760 voters, to four Representatives, and so on, in about the same ratio. Each town was to pay the expenses of its own Representatives.

Art. VII—Election of Representatives. The selectmen were to notify the voters of their respective towns in April that they were to meet and elect Representatives at a time to be designated by the selectmen, but in season for the Representatives-elect to meet in General Court the last Wednesday in May.

Art. VIII—The Senate was to consist of 28 members, exclusive of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, who, according to a previous article, were to sit in the upper chamber. The Senators were to be elected from several districts, which were to be rearranged every 20 years to allow for the changes in population. The General Court was authorized to increase the number of Senators at the times of reapportionment to a number not to exceed 36, exclusive of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

Art. IX—Senatorial primary election. Persons qualified to vote for Senators were to do so at a primary election to be held the first Wednesday in November. The names of those placed in nomination for Senator, together with the number of votes each received, were to be forwarded to the Secretary of State. He was directed to prepare a list of nominees for the election in each district, taking the totals at the primary in number double the number to be elected Senator in each district.

Art. X—Election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Senators the first Wednesday in May. The lists of senatorial nominees from the Secretary were the official lists from which to choose Senators. Apparently, the qualified voters were to vote for their personal choice for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor must each receive a majority of the votes cast for these offices. If there was not a majority, the General Court was to elect a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or both, as the case might be, but must make its choice from among the three receiving the highest totals for the office in question at the election.

Art. XI—Provided for disqualifying officials not found eligible.

Art. XII—If a vacancy occurred among the Senators, the House was to fill the vacancy, selecting the new member from the official nomination list of senatorial candidates used at the preceding election.

Art. XIII—The General Court, that is, the Senate and House together, was to be the supreme legislative authority; it was to constitute the judiciary and courts; to make and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws and statutes; to levy proportional taxes, etc. It was expressly forbidden to tamper with the Constitution.

Art. XIV—The Senate and the House of Representatives were to be separate bodies. They were to have equal rights in initiating and rejecting bills, except that measures levying and granting money or other property of the State must originate in the House.

Art. XV—The quorum in the House was set at 60 and in the Senate at 9.

Art. XVI—The two branches could adjourn respectively, but not over more than two days at a time.

Art. XVII—The Governor was to be President of the Senate, commander of the militia and admiral of the Navy of the State. He could grant reprieves for a period of not over six months. He was to inform the Legis-

lature of the conditions of the State and to recommend legislation.

Art. XVIII—In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor was to take the place. In case of a vacancy of both offices, the authority of the Governor was to be vested in a majority of the Senate.

Art. XIX—Civil officers were to be appointed by the General Court; military officers to be appointed by the Governor and Senate.

Art. XX—The Governor and Senate were to constitute a court for trial of all impeachments.

Art. XXI—In the recess of the General Court, the Governor, with the advice of the Senate, could lay an embargo on exports but not for more than 40 days.

Art. XXII—The Governor had no veto over things which were to be done by the Governor and Senate together.

Art. XXIII—The granting of pardons was to be vested in the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Art. XXIV—The Justices of the Superior Court, the Inferior courts, the Courts of Common Pleas, Judges of Probate and Wills, Justices of the Maritime Court and Justices of the Peace were to hold office during good behavior.

Art. XXV—The Secretary, Treasurer-General and the Commissary-General were to be appointed annually.

Art. XXIX—No person unless of the Protestant religion could be Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, a member of the Senate or the House or hold any judicial employment.

Art. XXXIV—The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship was to be allowed forever to all Protestant denominations.

Most of the few remaining articles were an amplification of other articles. One of the closing articles was to the effect that delegates from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress should be elected by the General Court and should vacate any State office they might be holding when chosen as delegate.

Failure of the "Constitution of 1778" to meet the developed democratic sentiment among the people as related earlier—led to its rejection by an overwhelming vote that it was plain that a much more democratic form of government would need to be drafted. Agitation immediately started for a constitutional convention, to which delegates elected by the people for the sole purpose of drafting a constitution should sit. This led to the Constitutional Convention of 1780, which drafted the present Massachusetts Constitution, to which 44 amendments have since been made.

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Mayor Davis of Cleveland, O., is urging the people of that city to make use of every available bit of ground for the production of garden vegetables. The city forester and the City Planning Commission are cooperating with a committee of citizens that is to conduct the vacant lot gardening campaign.

A movement is under way in Los Angeles, Cal., for the establishment of independent abattoirs. The change in the present city ordinances is proposed to be made through a referendum. It is claimed that the business is monopolized, at present, and that the larger packing industries are thus enabled to charge excessive prices for their products.

Food dealers in Chicago do not expect prices to be greatly reduced this spring, reports say, although it is almost certain that prices of eggs and dairy products will be somewhat lower. Vegetable prices are from 13 to 50 per cent higher in price than a year ago.

A curb produce market at Niles, O., to be operated three days a week, is proposed by the Niles Board of Trade as a means of lowering living costs and establishing better trade relations between the town and country people. The market probably will be conducted in the farm season on the idle school grounds in the central part of the city.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE HONORS GOVERNOR

Legislative Night was observed by the members of St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in Masonic Temple last night. More than ordinary significance attached to the occasion as Gov. Samuel W. McCall, a member of William Parkman Lodge of Winchester, was present as guest of honor. It is estimated that not less than 650 Masons were present at the exercises in Cornhill Hall. A flag presentation was a feature of the occasion.

Governor McCall was present at the dinner which preceded the exercises in the Lodge. He spoke after he had been toasted as "The First Citizen of the Best State in the Union—Gov. Samuel W. McCall" by Worshipful Master Chester C. Whitney.

Right Worshipful David T. Montague, Past Masters William S. Heath, John C. Hurl, and Walter F. W. Taber, composed the reception committee. Right Worshipful Montague introduced the legislative delegation which numbered about 175. After the exemplification the charge was delivered by Past Master Nesbit G. Gleason.

BOSTON TEACHER TO RETIRE

In honor of Miss Eudora E. W. Pitcher, a teacher in the Bowdoin School for 44 years, the teachers of that school gave a reception at the school building on Myrtle Street, the West End, yesterday afternoon. Miss Pitcher is to retire from the service this spring. In behalf of the teachers Miss Lillian M. Towne, the master, presented a purse of gold to Miss Pitcher.

CONTINUATION SCHOOL PLAN IS INDORSED

Committee on Education of Massachusetts Legislature Makes a Favorable Report on Measure Designed to Help Minors

Continuation schools with courses of instruction for minors under 16 years of age are provided for in a bill favorably reported in the Massachusetts Senate yesterday by the Committee on Education, Representative Jordan of Lawrence dissenting. The measure requires a continuation school in every city or town where 50 or more minors under 16 years of age are employed by reason of the possessing of an employment certificate, which excuses them from regular attendance at school.

The continuation schools are to be in session the same number of weeks per year as are the public schools. Minors regularly employed must devote not less than four hours each week to attendance and minors temporarily employed must attend 20 hours each week. The schools must be in session sometime between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

The cities and towns will receive from the State one-half reimbursement of the total sum raised by local taxation and expended for such schools.

The Senate referred the bill to its Committee on Ways and Means for consideration of the measure from the financial point of view.

At a hearing yesterday by the House Ways and Means Committee, Assistant Tax Commissioner Edward A. Doherty said that the State will probably receive between \$12,000,000 and \$13,000,000 as a result of the income tax on intangibles. He urged the passage of a bill to give cities and towns that increased the value of their personal property last year the benefit of the increase when the income tax is distributed among the cities and towns.

The House yesterday ordered a third reading by a roll-call vote of 129 to 53 the bill to authorize the city of Boston to lay out and construct Stuart Street from Eliot Street to Huntington Avenue and to relocate and construct Eliot Street from Washington Street to Pleasant Street.

Mr. Chandler of Cambridge defended the bill, which was opposed by John L. Donovan and Lewis R. Sullivan.

The House, after a lengthy debate yesterday, passed to a third reading on a voice vote the bill to change the building laws of Boston so as to allow the use of asphalt shingles.

Notwithstanding vigorous efforts by Mr. Babb of West Roxbury to substitute for an adverse committee report a bill for the construction as a State highway of part of Washington Street in West Roxbury, the House accepted the report. The House also rejected the resolve for an investigation regarding the use of opaque glass in the windows of factories and warehouses.

The House refused to substitute for an adverse committee report a bill to provide for reciprocal insurance contracts.

Mayor Curley's petition for legislation to provide that the term of office of the members of the Boston Transit Commission be extended three years from July 1, 1917, was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Among the committee reports received in the House yesterday were the following:

Street Railway—A bill on the petition of the Selectmen of Huntington, Cummington, Chesterfield and Northampton to incorporate the Westfield River Street Railway Company. The incorporators are Leonard F. Hardy, John S. Searle, Edmond Bureau, Milton S. Hoves, Arlin V. Stevens, Charles H. Hathaway and others. The line is to run in the towns named, and the capital stock shall not exceed \$182,000. Leave to withdraw petition of Edward Keavin that the Boston Elevated Railway Company be authorized to issue special tickets to students of the Boston city schools.

Ways and Means—"Ought to pass," bill to provide compensation to the city of Revere for the use of its sewerage system by the Metropolitan Park Commission. The bill provides for a payment of \$20,000.

Towns—Bill to revise the system of town government of Winchester, enlarging the powers and duties of the selectmen, to revoke the system of town officers and to change the administration of town affairs. There is added a section providing that at any time after the expiration of one year from the date when the act is accepted, if 200 voters petition therefor, there shall be held a special town meeting to vote upon the repeal of the act. A majority vote shall be sufficient for repeal.

Public Service—Bill which permits the Governor to appoint an additional member of the district police to act in the detective department; also two additional members to serve as building inspector; bill to establish the salary of the District Attorney of the Middle District (Worcester County) \$3000 a year and that of his assistant \$2000.

In the Senate yesterday, the order introduced by Senator Cavanaugh of Everett asking the opinion of the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the bill prohibiting the use of trading stamps was adopted.

The Senate substituted for an adverse committee report a bill providing that the State Highway Commission look into the advisability of constructing a State highway to connect Boston and Brockton.

The bill to require manufacturers of bread containing ingredients not specified in the act to place labels on the bread bearing the names of the other

ingredients, was held by the Committee on Bills in Third Reading. The bill to prohibit combinations and monopolies to control prices also was held by the Committee on Bills in Third Reading.

The bill to harmonize the standards of total milk solids and milk fats was passed to be engrossed, as was the bill making appropriations for the Constitutional Convention.

After a short debate, the Senate ordered to its third reading by a rising vote of 20 to 2 the bill changing the open season for ruffed grouse, woodcock, quail, gray squirrels, hares and rabbits. At present the open season is from Oct. 12 to Nov. 12, while the new bill provides that the season shall open Nov. 1.

PRICES OF FLOUR SHOW AN INCREASE

Flour prices at wholesale were increased about 10 cents per barrel today, following the increasing price of wheat as reported Monday afternoon from Chicago. Today's prices are from 25 to 60 cents per barrel higher than last Tuesday, the figures jumping almost daily all the week. Wholesale dealers say the price echoes speculating in the wheat pit of Chicago.

Qwing to the steadily increasing prices there has been very little demand for flour this past week, all buyers holding off in anticipation of a break in prices, although dealers say they do not see much prospect of lower prices. The trade has been dull all through, it is said.

Statistics from Chicago show the visible supply of grain in the United States to include 39,317,000 bushels of wheat, 11,974,000 bushels of corn and 34,191,000 bushels of oats, compared to 57,387,000 bushels of wheat, 27,637,000 bushels of corn and 17,892,000 bushels of oats for the corresponding period of last year.

Stocks of grain in Boston public elevators include 11,455 bushels of wheat, 37,495 bushels of corn and 383,429 bushels of oats, compared to 620,396 bushels of wheat, 108,576 bushels of corn and 51,586 bushels of oats for the corresponding period of 1916.

TECH LABORATORY FOR MINING WORK

One more commercial firm will have the use of the laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for research work during April, according to a recent announcement from the institute, in which it says "the latest step in forming closer relationships with the industrial world will be in force during April when the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company will avail itself of the laboratory facilities offered by the institute." Growth of cooperation with the various industries is one of the features of Tech, it is pointed out.

Henry M. Schleicher '10 has been named by the corporation of Technology as research associate in charge of the work, under the general direction of H. O. Hoffman, professor of metallurgy. Mr. Schleicher has been connected with two Boston firms since graduation and has given particular attention to electrolytic separation and flotation.

SHOE AND LEATHER CLASS

At the rooms of the New England Shoe and Leather Association yesterday afternoon graduation exercises of the shoe and leather class of the Boston Continuation Schools were held with patriotic features. Instructor James W. Dyson, Owen D. Evans, Secretary Thomas F. Anderson, James Brophy, William H. L. Odell, William Armstrong and C. B. Baldwin made addresses emphasizing the patriotic lessons of the hour. Miss Josephine A. Power, Miss Agnes C. Lavery and William T. Montgomery, teachers, were given certificates, as were 14 graduates.

TEACHER'S DISTRICT CHANGED

At the headquarters of the Boston Public Schools it was said today that Miss Ethel F. Love against whom complaint had been made by Italian organizations for alleged remarks derogatory to Italian school children in the North End, was not a regular teacher in the Boston schools but a substitute. She has been removed from that district. It was stated.

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SENIOR BONILLAS SOON TO PRESENT CREDENTIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ignacio Bonillas, Ambassador Designate of Mexico to the United States, reached Washington on Monday and is expected to present his credentials soon. He has taken up residence in the Mexican Embassy, which has been renovated and partly refurbished for the reception of the Ambassador and his family.

Ambassador Bonillas was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and speaks English excellently. He was engaged in engineering work for the revolutionists until the establishment of the Constitutional Government when he was given the place of Minister of Communications, at the head of one of the first departments to be formed. His name first became familiar to most people in the United States through his membership on the joint commission for the adjustment of border difficulties.

R. U. COMMITTEES

Results of elections for the senior week committees at Boston University yesterday were: Finance committee, Howard B. Msek of Chelsea; banquet, Miss Ethel Lord of Belmont; Prom, Miss Helen Getchall of Cambridge; class day, Miss Louise Marsh of Lynn; historian, Miss Gladys MacMillan of South Boston; president, Miss Grace S. Nies of Worcester; orator, Miss Esther M. Nazarian of Boston; poet, Alfred E. Longueuil of West Roxbury; marshal, Allan B. McKinnon of Manchester; prophetess, Miss Alice Fitzpatrick of Brockton; valedictorian, Miss Priscilla Fairfield of Littleton; statistician, Miss Frances Miller of Reading; orator, Moses R. Loyal of Millis. At the Y. W. C. A. elections yesterday, Elsie Woodland 18 of Melrose Highlands was elected president for the coming year.

NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING

STONEHAM, Mass.—Formal opening exercises of the new \$60,000 Central Building for the fire and police departments on Pleasant Street will be held tomorrow. The new building is constructed of red brick and is two stories high measuring 105 feet long by 100 feet broad. Equipment for the departments is of the modern type and good quarters are provided for the officials.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PACIFIC COAST COLLEGE CREWS IN BIG REGATTA

Leland Stanford Jr. University, University of Washington, and University of California to Row April 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—After a year's absence from the athletic program, the annual tri-cornered regatta between the eight-oared crews of Leland Stanford Jr., Washington, and California universities has been stored to the head of this list. The three crews will meet on the Oakland Estuary the morning of April 14.

University of Washington authorities made an unsuccessful effort to have the date advanced to April 7, which comes during the vacation of the northern university. The college threatened to withdraw if their requests were not granted, but gave in at last to the argument of Stanford. The last-named institution insisted on April 14 because of the adverse training conditions under which the Cardinal squad has been forced to work this year. Redwood Slough, the strip of San Francisco Bay used by the Palo Alto oarsmen, has been gradually filling up, until at low tide there is not sufficient water to float the shells. All practices have been hampered to such an extent that it has taken the utmost in work on the part of the men and Coach Guernsey to come within reach of form and condition.

Coach Benjamin Wallis, at the University of California, has labored under almost exactly opposite conditions. New training quarters located in a more favorable location, additional equipment and a record turnout of 160 candidates for the varsity and freshman boats has made the Bear coach's work considerably brighter. Considering that intercollegiate rowing was banished by the student body a short year ago and later returned to favor as an experiment, the showing is all the more remarkable.

The California squad has been halved since the initial call, and the men have been divided into first, second and third varsity boats. The rest of the reduced squad has been assigned to the pair and four-oared shells. Coach Wallis has enough veterans of last year's two varsity boats and the freshman crew to fill both of this season's first and second string shells.

Although the race is still too far away to make final selections certain, the first and second eight seem to have been chosen with the only further changes of last-minute shifts between the two. At this time, the line-ups read as follows: Varsity—Stroke, Stebbins; 7, Penny; 6, Congdon; 5, Dykes; 4, Donnellan; 3, Paick; 2, Jones; bow, Reed; coxswain, Gale. Second varsity—Stroke, Thomas; 7, Spear; 6, Tilden; 5, Lamb; 4, Carter; 3, Black; 2, Gardner; bow, Swank; coxswain, Ransome.

Enthusiasm has not been lacking at Stanford, but the unfortunate combination of circumstances has had a handicapping effect on the squad. Coach Guernsey, however, has the confidence of the student body and a fair sprinkling of veterans as a working nucleus. With Captain Maurer at his old place at stroke and the veteran coxswain, Lyons, handling the tiller ropes, the Cardinals are sure of capable leadership in any event.

The final choice of men is always left until two days before the race, and this year will be no exception. Judging from the consistency the following men have shown in the first and second boats, the critics agree that the varsity will be from this list: Maurer, Steinbeck, Herron, Coleman, Russell, Pettigill, Castor, Swartz, Williams, King, Le Page and Palmer. The Olympic Club eight of San Francisco is slated to battle the third varsity and freshman boats in a special preliminary to the big regatta. The clubmen have been at work on the bay for the past six weeks, and number among their oarsmen several eastern stars and alumni of Stanford and California.

Little has been heard from the Washington camp, but it is safe to assume that the Indians will put a worthy crew on the water. Past regattas have taught the California watermen to respect the visitors from the North, and the Washington boat this season will be made up of some six of last year's veterans plus two second varsity substitutes.

SECOND EIGHT AT YALE WILL RACE PENN FIRST CREW

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's second eight was notified Monday by Coach Guy Nickalls that it was his plan to reward it for defeating the varsity regularly by using it in the race against the University of Pennsylvania varsity Saturday on the Schuylkill. It was drilled Monday as the Yale varsity. Both crews will leave here today for four days' practice on the Schuylkill before the races against the two Pennsylvania eights Saturday. The new first eight is composed almost wholly of freshman oarsmen of last season.

Stroke, Adams; No. 7, MacNaughton; No. 6, Coleman; No. 5, Atkins; No. 4, Page; No. 3, Vail; No. 2, Lovejoy; bow, Woolley. The former varsity: Stroke, Hyatt; No. 7, Harriman; No. 6, Captain Meyer; No. 5, Fox; No. 4, Edwards; No. 3, Green; No. 2, Allen; bow, Wier.

FINAL ROUND IN BILLIARD PLAY FOR PRIZE CUP

Six of Fourteen Starters Now Competing for the Poggenburg Trophy in New York

POGGENBURG BILLIARD PLAY
Preliminary Rounds
FIRST DIVISION

Player	Won	Lost	Average
F. S. Appleby	4	1	11.19-21
William Gershel	4	1	6-1-29
C. R. Lewis	4	1	4-19-24
Irving Lewine	4	1	7-10-15
Julian Rice	2	3	7-3-36
Jacob Klingler	2	4	7-2-24
C. P. Mathews	0	5	4-19-24

SECOND DIVISION

Player	Won	Lost	Average
E. T. Appleby	4	0	10-10-23
G. T. Moon Jr.	4	0	6-19-26
Jacob Klingler	4	1	11-8-23
C. J. Steinbugler	1	3	4-8-24
G. Gardner	1	4	3-8-23
G. W. Spear	1	4	6-15-21
C. B. Terry	1	4	5-10-23

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With six of the 14 original entrants now eligible for competition play the final round of the Poggenburg Memorial amateur billiard tournament will start this evening when G. T. Moon Jr. meets C. R. Lewis in the only match of the day. Fifteen matches are to be played in this final round and the four other players eligible to compete are F. S. Appleby, William Gershel, E. T. Appleby and Jacob Klingler.

Four matches were played in the closing round of the preliminary matches Monday afternoon and evening. F. S. Appleby, who since his early defeat has been playing a game of high caliber, met with little opposition in vanquishing L. A. Servatus. The score was 250 to 103. The other afternoon game saw the defeat of Julian Rice by William Gershel, with the score 175 to 152.

Jacob Klingler defeated the Class B amateur champion, C. B. Terry, in the evening. Terry was called upon to play 175 to his opponent's 250, but the best that he could gather in was 112. The fourth game of the day resulted in a victory for C. R. Lewis over Irving Lewine. The scores:

F. S. Appleby (250)—51 34 3 0 1 1 2 5
1 0 10 2 0 0 1 2 3 1 7 0 2 2 4 26 20 5 1
2 1 2 0 2 4 1. Total—250. Average—7.19-33.
High runs—51, 31, 22.

L. A. Servatus (150)—20 6 11 2 2 2 0 1
0 6 18 2 15 9 0 0 4 7 1 5 5 0 0 1 0 0 0
6 1 0. Total—103. Average—3.4-33. High runs—18, 15, 11.

William Gershel (175)—0 6 0 0 1 0 1 3 9
3 2 1 4 7 1 0 2 1 7 0 2 0 6 3 5 0 0 4 0 2
1 2 1 2 0 0 0 6 1. Total—175. Average—6.19-39.
High runs—31, 21, 21.

Julian Rice (175)—0 2 3 0 3 0 3 0 10 4
0 18 2 1 0 14 30 11 0 0 1 2 0 0 3 0 8 0 4 6
18 2 0 2 5 3. Total—152. Average—3.35-39.
High runs—20, 18, 18.

C. R. Lewis (115)—0 3 0 3 8 0 0 0 8 5 0 1
0 3 0 1 7 1 0 0 7 0 0 1 12 0 0 6 5 0 2 10 6 1
0 2 14. Total—115. Average—3.4-37. High runs—14, 12, 10.

Irving Lewine (115)—7 5 7 19 13 6 11
2 2 5 0 2 8 3 2 0 4 0 6 1 0 2 0 0 2 1 1 1
0 0 5. Total—106. Average—2.34-36. High runs—9, 7, 7.

Jacob Klingler (250)—14 0 0 6 5 9 3 20
40 11 5 0 2 0 0 9 1 23 0 1 19 21 8 3 40
10. Total—250. Average—3.18-29. High runs—40, 22.

C. B. Terry (175)—1 3 1 19 9 13 5 4 2
5 9 2 13 0 3 6 2 1 0 12 3 0 14 2. Total—112. Average—4. High runs—19, 14, 12.

CHECKER STARS PLAN FOR TITLE MEET THIS MONTH

Checker players of Massachusetts and New England are looking forward to the big meeting of the Bay State checker clubs, which will be held under the auspices of the Wells Memorial Checker Club, Boston, on April 19. Part of the program provides for a master's tournament, which will start at 10 o'clock in the morning.

A silver loving cup has been donated, to be contested for by teams from the various checker clubs of Massachusetts. Six men shall constitute a team, and the cup must be won three years in succession to become the property of any club. This event will start in the afternoon. About 3 p. m., the free-for-all tournament of Boston players against Massachusetts will be started.

The winning team of the Boston Checker League will be announced on that date and a pennant presented, also gold medals to the members comprising that team. These teams are at present well bunched and it is hard to predict the winner.

A number of players of national and international fame have signified their intention of being present. Among them are A. J. Hefner, champion of America; Herbert Morrill, ex-champion of England; E. C. Waterhouse, champion of New England; Samuel Levine, champion of Massachusetts; H. B. Reynolds of New York; E. K. Chapman of Portland, Me.; Ginsberg and Nelson of New York; L. S. Head of Albany, N. Y.; J. J. Lannin, ex-president of the Boston Red Sox, of Garden City, L. I.; T. W. Call of Brooklyn, N. Y.; G. W. Dearborn, Samuel Grover, William Parrow, F. L. McClellan, H. L. Pigeon, Herbert Bickum, J. W. Bolton, W. G. Hill, William Holden, Samuel Kehoe and others.

ELECTION IS POSTPONED
Owing to the absence of Capt. J. E. P. Morgan and J. I. Wythe, the election of a Harvard varsity hockey captain for 1917-18 was not held at Cambridge Monday afternoon as planned.

PHILADELPHIA 4 JACKSONVILLE 0
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The Philadelphia Nationals defeated the Jacksonville team of the South Atlantic league, 4 to 0, here Monday.

PHILADELPHIA 4 ATLANTA 4
ATLANTA, Ga.—The Philadelphia Athletics outdid the Atlanta team of the Southern Association here Monday, winning 6 to 4.

MANY GOLFERS ARE COMPETING AT PINEHURST

Second Half of 36-Hole Qualifying Round of United North and South Tournament Today

PINEHURST, N. C.—The second half of the 36-hole qualifying round of the annual United North and South amateur golf tournament is scheduled to be played today. The first 18 holes were played Monday with half the field competing over course 1 and the other half playing on course 2. Today's play will find the field reversed.

Over 200 golfers started in the play Monday and P. V. G. Carter, who is defending the title which he won last year, turned in the best card of the day when he made the 18 holes in 71. This equals par for the course. E. C. Beall of Uniontown, who recently surprised the Carolina resort by capturing the chief trophy in one of the big tournaments there, came in second with a 75, and was two strokes lower than S. J. Graham of Greenwich and W. A. Whitcomb of Green Hill.

Amateur rather high. G. W. White of Flushing, who has just been rated at handicap 3 by the Metropolitan Golf Association handicapping committee, turned in a 79, as did P. W. Dyer of Montclair, former Pennsylvania State champion. J. G. Anderson of Siwanoy, twice runner-up in the national amateur championship, failed to do better than 80.

Carter started early and the wind did not interfere with the accuracy of his shots until after he had reached the turn. He made a brilliant start by sinking a 40-foot putt for a 3 on a par 5 first hole. He went into the woods on the fourth hole, but another fine putt saved him from a high card and he lost only a single stroke on par. On the short fifth he dropped another stroke, taking 4 and reaching the turn in 35. Coming in he was even 48 with a 36. He took several strokes in succession beginning at the tenth hole. He dropped a stroke on the fifteenth and another on the home hole, but a fine shot on the fourteenth made his total 71. His card follows:

Out 3 4 4 5 4 3 5 4-35
In 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-36
Total 71

Leonard Shows Up Well for the

Victors in First Game—Ruth and Pennock in Form

DAVENPORT, Ia.—The Boston Red Sox defeated the Brooklyn Nationals here Monday afternoon in an exhibition game by the score of 5 to 1. The National league players gave the victors very little trouble, the Boston team showing firm and winning easily. H. B. Leonard pitched his first game of the training season for Boston, and in the three innings he worked allowed but two hits. Ruth and Pennock worked the remainder of the game and were steady.

Brooklyn got but four hits. The Red Sox did not hit very well. Dell pitched the first five innings and the way he was working it should have been easy for Boston to make more hits, but they could not do it. Cadore finished the game for Brooklyn. He is a promising right-hander, who played with Montreal last season. Everett Scott telegraphed from Battle Creek that he would join the club in Toledo.

Boston had a chance to score in the first inning, having Hoblitzell on third and Lewis on first when Walker struck out. There were two out when Hoblitzell sent a double to left field and went to third on a wild throw by Dell. Lewis was passed. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 2 8 6
Brooklyn 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4
Total 1

Batteries—Leonard, Ruth, Pennock and Thomas, Cady; Dell, Cadore and Miller. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Klem. Time—1h. 35m.

W. AND L. NINE WINS FROM AMHERST, 10-5

LEXINGTON, Va.—Washington and Lee University defeated Amherst College here Monday, 10 to 5. In the first home game of the season, A home run by Larkin in the first inning with two men on bases, and another by Vance in the fourth with one man on, were the hitting features for the locals. Amherst scored five runs in the third when, after one run was scored, See cleared the bases with a three-base hit, scoring himself a moment later on a sacrifice hit. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
W. and L. 4 1 0 2 0 3 0 10-5
Amherst 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0-5
Umpires—Pierotti and Kehoe; Cummings, Hughes and See.

AMERICAN UMPIRES ASSIGNED
CHICAGO, Ill.—Umpires for the opening games in the American league April 11 were assigned by President B. B. Johnson Monday night. Connolly and McCormack will officiate at New York. Owens and Dineen at Philadelphia. Evans and Nallin at Detroit, and O'Loughlin and Hildebrand at St. Louis. The ninth member of the staff, George Moriarty, will be held in reserve.

DETROIT 8, NEW YORK 6
WICHITA FALLS, Tex.—Benton's unsteadiness and general ineffectiveness which allowed the Detroit Americans seven runs in the first five innings, defeated the New York Nationals here Monday, 8 to 6.

There was really nothing to the water-polo series but Princeton. From the start to the season it was evident that the Orange and Black would defend their title, and they did so easily with a clean slate.

I. S. A. SEASON THIS WINTER A GREAT SUCCESS

Capt. H. E. Vollmer of Columbia University Is Easily the Individual Star While Yale Has Finely Balanced Team

INTERCOLLEGIATE SWIMMING

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale	8	1	.888
Columbia	7	2	.777
Pennsylvania	4	4	.500
Princeton	6	6	.500
C. N. Y.	0	8	.000

INTERCOLLEGIATE WATER POLO

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Princeton	8	1	1.000
Pennsylvania	5	3	.625
Columbia	5	3	.625
Yale	7	1	.875
C. N. Y.	1	7	.125

This year's Intercollegiate Swimming Association team championship season proved to be one of the best that the association has yet had. The question of which team would win the championship was maintained to the very end when Columbia and Yale tied for the honors as the result of their second meeting which was also the last meet on the regular schedule. Yale broke this tie and won the title in the swim-off last week.

Columbia was a decided favorite to win the championship after it had won its first meet with Yale by a score of 33 to 20; but before the second meeting between these two universities took place, Yale developed a marked improvement and won without difficulty. The Elis really clinched this contest by taking the relay team race in new world record time as Columbia did not even acknowledge that the team which won the relay race would win the meet. In the swim-off Vollmer won three firsts, but was lacking in support and Yale won 35 to 18.

Considering the material at hand Pennsylvania did very well to win third place in the standing, winning both its games from Princeton and the College of the City of New York and losing all the other matches. Princeton lacked strong eligible material and was forced to take fourth place in the standing, with C. N. Y. last. The results of the games follow:

Yale	.....	C. N. Y.	.....	5
Yale	.....	C. N. Y.	.....	18
Yale	.....	Pennsylvania	.....	18
Yale	.....	Pennsylvania	.....	15
Yale	.....	Princeton	.....	15
Yale	.....	Princeton	.....	15
Yale	.....	Columbia	.....	20
Yale	.....	Columbia	.....	11
Yale	.....	Columbia	.....	18
Yale	.....	C. N. Y.	.....	11
Yale	.....	C. N. Y.	.....	11
Columbia	.....	Princeton	.....	14
Columbia	.....	Princeton	.....	19
Columbia	.....	Pennsylvania	.....	20
Columbia	.....	Pennsylvania	.....	15
Pennsylvania	.....	C. N. Y.	.....	7
Pennsylvania	.....	C. N. Y.	.....	7
Pennsylvania	.....	Princeton	.....	13
Pennsylvania	.....	Princeton	.....	16
Princeton	.....	C. N. Y.	.....	15
Princeton	.....	C. N. Y.	.....	20

*Extra meet to break tie.

Capt. H. E. Vollmer of Columbia was easily the highest point winner as he made 78 points for his team and yet did not start in all the races which he could easily have scored in. He won 15 first places and one second. Mayer of Yale was the next best point winner with 52 to his credit. The full list follows:

Volmer, Columbia	.....	78
Leopold, Pennsylvania	.....	57
Georgi, Princeton	.....	52
Benjamin, Yale	.....	39
Herbert, Columbia	.....	38
Keiser, Pennsylvania	.....	35
Roast, Pennsylvania	.....	34
Simonton, Pennsylvania	.....	32
Levi, Columbia	.....	31
Hopkins, Yale	.....	30
Wells, Pennsylvania	.....	28
Alexander, Yale	.....	28
Scholz, Pennsylvania	.....	26 1/2
Miller, Columbia	.....	23
Schneider, Yale	.....	22
Schmidt, Yale	.....	21
Rogers, Columbia	.....	20
Kinnard, Princeton	.....	19
Karsten, C. N. Y.	.....	19
Goetzey, Pennsylvania	.....	18
Gould, Yale	.....	17
Ferguson, Yale	.....	17
Kazanjian, Princeton	.....	16
Robey, Yale	.....	16
Adams, Yale	.....	16
Russell, Pennsylvania	.....	15
Howard, Columbia	.....	14
Auerbach, C. N. Y.	.....	13
Borens, Yale	.....	12
Wade, C. N. Y.	.....	12
Mathiasen, Princeton	.....	12
Baehr, C. N. Y.	.....	12
Birch, Pennsylvania	.....	10
Jones, C. N. Y.	.....	9
Warden, Princeton	.....	9
Thomas, Yale	.....	8
Holden, Princeton	.....	8
Wells, Pennsylvania	.....	7
Badger, Yale	.....	7
McCabe, Columbia	.....	6
Hildebrand, Columbia	.....	6
Peppis, C. N. Y.	.....	5
Harrison, Princeton	.....	5
Klein, Pennsylvania	.....	5
Walker, Columbia	.....	4
Moeller, Columbia	.....	4
Goetzey, Pennsylvania	.....	4
Arrowsmith, Princeton	.....	4
McMillan, Yale	.....	4
Schoenberg, C. N. Y.	.....	4
Schreiber, C. N. Y.	.....	4
Wasson, C. N. Y.	.....	4
Lieber, C. N. Y.	.....	3
Kurzman, C. N. Y.	.....	3
Borchers, C. N. Y.	.....	3
Goetzey, Pennsylvania	.....	3
Merrill, Columbia	.....	2
Hawkins, Pennsylvania	.....	2
Prentiss, Princeton	.....	2
Jones, C. N. Y.	.....	1
Holmes, C. N. Y.	.....	1
Gerstenfeld, C. N. Y.	.....	1
Petchell, Columbia	.....	1
Horton, Pennsylvania	.....	1
Landstreet, Yale	.....	1

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia University easily defeated St. John's College at baseball on South Field, in this city, Monday afternoon, by the score of 14 to 2. The victors made 17 hits, and outplayed the visitors in every department of the contest. The Columbia pitchers allowed but five hits, and had the game under control at all stages. The summary:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Columbia 0 1 5 0 6 2 0 14-2
St. John's 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-5
Umpires—Koenig, Meany and Ackerman, Lane; Waters and Goette. Umpire—Douglas. Time—1h. 55m.

PITTSBURGH REGULARS WIN
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Playing in an interclub game, the last of the season, the Pittsburgh veterans defeated the recruits 10 to 4 here Monday. The field was heavy, there was a series with the New Orleans club begins and lasts the balance of the week.

BRAVES DEFEAT NEW YORK TEAM IN CLOSE GAME

Four Bases on Balls in Seventh Inning Gave Game to Boston Nationals

PAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—By the score of 4 to 3 the Boston Braves defeated the New York Americans here Monday afternoon in their exhibition game. Pitcher Love, in the box for New York, allowed the winners four bases on balls in the seventh inning, which gave them a one run lead, enough to win the game. Manager Stallings used four pitchers during the contest.

Frank Allen pitched the first three innings and in that time did not permit a hit. George Davis had his chance but was unsteady. Davis was hit safely three times, gave a couple of bases on balls and allowed the runners to steal several bases. Crum went in and showed fairly well until the seventh. Neft, left-handed like Allen, finished, and he was good.

It was a close game of ball outside of the pitching, and was well played, with New York outpitching the Braves by a comfortable margin, but with the Braves' defense particularly the pitching, better in the pinches. Bailey hit the ball and fielded well. Evers was in uniform for the first time for several days. The summary:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 4-9
New York 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0-3
Umpires—Allen, Davis, Crum, Neft and Gowdy; Piercey, Love and Walters. Umpires—Harte and Tannehill. Time—2h. 15m.

HARVARD TRACK SQUAD RECORDS ARE ALL BROKEN

Nearly 200 Candidates Out for the Crimson Varsity and Freshman Teams—New Marks Set

In spite of the fact that it looks very much as if intercollegiate athletic schedules would not be carried out at Harvard this spring, every day finds an increase in the number of candidates out for the Harvard varsity and freshman track teams and Monday found the number nearly 200, the largest that has ever reported for these teams.

Much of this increase is directly due to the work of the undergraduate committee which has been working to increase interest in this sport at Cambridge. This system not only gets after the individual students and urges them to come out for the teams, but it also determines a definite schedule and a fixed time for candidates for the different events to train which has proved, so far, highly satisfactory. Especially in the field events has marked progress been shown. C. A. Clark '19 is putting the shot more than 40 feet, and P. H. Hartley '18, who never did any shot putting until three weeks ago, did 38ft. 5in. on Saturday. These distances would have won places in the Yale dual meet last year.

In the running high jump, A. Perkins '19 and A. R. Frey '19 are doing 5ft. 9in. G. L. Strehle '19 and C. S. Babbitt '18 are showing up well in the pole vault. In the hammer throw, W. S. Blanchard '17 has been doing noteworthy work.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

George Ellery Hale, on whom the Astronomical Society of France has just conferred the Janssen medal for his discoveries in solar physics, received a like honor from the same source in 1894, the repetition now not only being a personal affair, but also, in a way, symbolic of the friendly attitude of French savants toward all Americans who have achieved. Prof. Hale got his preliminary training in physics and astronomy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at the Harvard Astronomical Observatory. Then he went to the University of Berlin. He got his first chance to work to the extent of his capacity when he joined the staff of the University of Chicago as professor of astrophysics, but more especially when he became a full professor and was in charge of the famous Yerkes Observatory. For some years he has been director of the solar observatory of the Carnegie Institution at Mt. Washington, Pasadena, Cal., where he has some of the finest apparatus in the world with which to carry on investigations under ideal climatic and meteorological conditions. He is one of the world's greatest investigators in solar and stellar spectroscopy, and few men in the United States have had so many high honors formally conferred upon them by European societies of savants.

Francis Burton Harrison, who is to be made a doctor of laws by the University of the Philippines, owes this honor in part to his record as Governor-General of the islands since 1913, and also because Yale recently conferred the same degree on the Chief Justice of the Insular Supreme Court, Governor-General Harrison, who is of an old Virginia family, now for many years resident in New York City, after graduating at Yale and studying law in New York City, set about his profession shortly before the Spanish-American War. He threw himself into this contest with abandon, returned home with a taste for public life, and, winning the support of the Democratic managers, stood for Congress in the Thirtieth New York City District. He was elected, and, with the exception of two years, sat continuously in the House of Representatives from 1903 to 1913.

David Starr Jordan, whose championship of a "peace" policy for the United States at the present juncture of national history is subjecting him to much criticism, is chancellor of Leland Stanford Jr. University, California. From 1885 to 1891 he was president of this institution, and was its first executive. Prior to filling this important post he was a professor in and an administrator of several institutions in the mid-West, his fame as a zoologist, and especially as an ichthyologist, being more than national. In this capacity he has served the Nation as an expert. While president of Stanford University he became deeply interested in arbitration, and in judicial settlement of international disputes, and he accepted office as chief director of the World's Peace Foundation, a richly endowed Boston institution for promoting the cause. In 1915 he was president of the World's Peace Congress. In addition to many books and monographs dealing with his specialty as a natural scientist, he has, of late years, been prolific in literature, for American, British and German consumption, setting forth the waste of war and its effect upon humanity. He has traveled much in Europe, and has a wide acquaintance with leaders in the world of natural science, politics, and social reform. He is not easily daunted by criticism, and has a tenacious habit that will doubtless lead him, in the present hour, to challenge opposition and attack rather than seem to surrender.

The Right Hon. James William Lowther, M. P., is keenly interested in Russia, and was formerly president of the Russia Society, which has just amalgamated with the Anglo-Russian Friendship Society and the Russia Company to form the United Russia Societies Association. Mr. Lowther, who succeeded Lord Selby 12 years ago as Speaker of the House of Commons, has won the gratitude and admiration of the House for the skill and wisdom with which he has filled the position. Recently he acted as chairman to the committee appointed to consider the question of electoral reform. Mr. Lowther has sat as Conservative member for the Penrith Division of Cumberland since 1886. In 1891 he was appointed Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, and the following year he represented Great Britain at the international conference held at Venice. From 1895 to 1905 he was chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker. Mr. Lowther is a keen horseman and fencer, and in the days before the war he was often to be seen on the terrace of the House of Commons engaged in a fencing bout.

Charles Riborg Mann of Chicago, eminent as a physicist, has been called to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to take charge of supervision of methods of instruction in that high-grade school of technology. This means that the school intends to standardize its modes of investigation and teaching. Dr. Mann is a Columbia and a Berlin University trained man, who joined the staff of the University of Chicago in 1896 as a research assistant. In 1907 he became an associate professor. He has been prominent in educational circles in the mid-West, and is the author of books on optics and on the teaching of physics.

NATIONAL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—A conference was held recently between Mr. W. A. Appleton, on behalf of the Director-General of National Service, and the Rev. Simpson Johnson, President-Designate of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, and Mr. Kingsley Wood, London County Council, to discuss how

the service of Wesleyan Methodist ministers could be best utilized for National Service. Mr. Simpson Johnson drew attention to the services already rendered by Wesleyan ministers, both in the field and as chaplains, many hundreds of whom were already serving in various capacities, and he had, he said, received many further offers to assist in Mr. Chamberlain's scheme. Mr. Appleton expressed his appreciation of these services, and said that further offers would be gladly accepted. He pointed out that ministers of all denominations could do much through their congregations and adherents, and proposed that special efforts might be made at a National Service Sunday. He added that the question of further assistance being given by teaching in the schools was being carefully considered.

BRITISH TRADE PLANS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PARIS, France.—In a recent issue of the Temps, Max Hoeschler devotes an article to the report issued by the Government commission on British after-war customs policy. After having quoted the text of the report, M. Hoeschler points out that it would be well if the recommendations which it contains were examined from the French point of view before the meeting of the Imperial Conference, and he says that this should be all the more practical owing to the rider by Sir Frederick Smith added to the commission's report. There is nothing to be said, he continues, against the British Union, which is to be the subject of the conference. In political matters the establishment of a permanent imperial council, giving the Dominions an effective participation in foreign policy, is the natural outcome of a long evolution. But from the point of view of the economic and commercial consequences which might result from it with regard to the Allies, it is evident that there are serious considerations at stake. By making the formidable problem of the unity of the British Empire one merely of customs, was not the Government commission taking rather too ingenious a view of the matter? asks M. Hoeschler, and he goes on to show that if the report of the commission were adopted it would injure the commerce of France with Canada and Australia and with Great Britain herself. France, says the writer, has no better client than England. To prove this it is only necessary to glance at the section dealing with Great Britain and the Dominions in the "Dossiers coloniaux," published by the Office National du Commerce Extérieur. In 1913 French exports to England amounted to 1,500,000,000 francs, the Ile de France, Brittany, Maine and Anjou, Nantes, Provence and Nice sent food products. The northern departments, the Ardennes, the Center, Lorraine and Jura provided raw materials, and Paris, the northern departments, Normandy, the Lyonnais, the Rhêmes region, contributed manufactured articles. Up to the present no protective duties prevented the free import of French goods into England, but if now they are to be subject to customs duties higher than those levied on raw materials and food products from Canada, Australia and South Africa, it is quite plain that the French export trade, and in fact the whole industry of France, will suffer to an extent which it is at present impossible to calculate.

In connection with the difficulties of this protectionist régime must be considered those common resolutions (which cannot be forgotten) arrived at by the Allies at the Paris economic conference. They certainly admitted that customs measures might have to be adopted, but besides the fact that they were principally considered as a weapon to be used against the enemy, they were careful to insist on the idea of an economic alliance to be formed between themselves, without even awaiting the termination of the war. While admitting the possible necessity of altering the customs tariffs, they were careful to point out different means by which compensating advantages could be made use of to palliate the effects of the customs measures adopted. In conclusion, says M. Hoeschler, let me point out how complex the problem is even from the exclusively British point of view. How, for instance, could Canada institute different customs duties in connection with American trade? And if the wish of British farmers to obtain special advantages can easily be understood, cannot the discontent which a preferential tariff would produce in Russia, an essentially agricultural country, be even more readily comprehended? Under whatever aspect the resolutions taken by the Imperial Commission are considered, they surely cannot lead to decisions which would be frankly in opposition to the entente established at the Paris economic conference.

FARM TRACTORS FOR BRITAIN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The Prime Minister has received a cable from Mr. David J. Johnston of the Canada Nitro Products, Ltd., Toronto, presenting to the nation, in aid of their agricultural work, 100 farm tractors of a type considered the most efficient yet designed in America. The gift includes harrows, binders and other implements. A skilled mechanic will accompany each tractor. Mr. Lloyd George has replied, gratefully accepting this generous gift on behalf of the nation.

GIFT OF AEROPLANE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The following announcement is made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies: In addition to amounts previously subscribed, the sum of £2250 has been collected. In the Malay Peninsula the agency of Mr. C. Alma-Baker of Kinta, Perak, for the purchase of an aeroplane for the use of the Royal Flying Corps, which will be named "Malaya No. 30—The Ashworth-Hope."

NATIONAL DRINK BILL IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—Mr. George B. Wilson, secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, in his annual statement on the national drink bill gives figures showing that, although the total consumption of alcohol has decreased during 1916, yet the expenditure over the same period has considerably increased.

The consumption of intoxicating liquors in the United Kingdom during 1916, the statement says, measured in terms of absolute alcohol, shows a decline of 12 per cent. as compared with the year 1915, and 18 per cent. as compared with 1914. The expenditure on intoxicants shows, however, an increase of at least 12 per cent. over that in 1915, and of 24 per cent. over the figures for 1914, and is, in fact, the highest on record for the United Kingdom. The factors making for a reduction of consumption have been the withdrawal of at least 2,000,000 men and the operation of the Outing of Beer (restriction) Act, 1916. The Central Board of Control (liquor traffic) is the third factor, with its important orders prohibiting treating, restricting hours of sale, and so lessening the opportunities for "soaking," and reducing the strength of spirits. The restrictive operations of the board have also counteracted the tendencies making so strongly during the war for increased consumption of intoxicants, so that for the first time in the last half-century, at any rate, extremely high earnings have been accompanied not by a great increase in the consumption of drink, as formerly, but by an actual decrease. The final factor is the rise in the price of beer and spirits, which has probably been less effective than it will be after the war, when wages can hardly be maintained at the present high rate.

The amount spent on alcoholic liquors in the United Kingdom in 1916, the statement proceeds, is estimated at £203,869,000, as compared with £181,959,000 in 1915, and £164,463,000 in 1914. The total consumption of absolute alcohol was approximately 69,700,000 gallons as compared with 78,750,000 gallons in 1915, and of this quantity 75 per cent was taken as beer, 23 per cent as spirits, and 2 per cent as wine. The taxation collected by the trade from consumers of beer, spirits and wine was approximately: 1915—beer, £33,500,000; spirits, £25,800,000; wine, £1,000,000; 1916—beer, £31,700,000; spirits, £21,100,000; wine, £1,000,000. The percentage of taxation to expenditure was therefore, in 1916, 26 per cent, as against 33 per cent in 1915. Since this statement was prepared, Mr. Wilson concludes, the Prime Minister has announced the Government's decision to restrict the output of beer to 10,000,000 standard barrels per annum, and to limit by 75 per cent the quantities of spirits and wines released from bond for consumption. While there is little doubt that the nation would have acquiesced in the wiser step of suspending this traffic entirely until quieter times if the Premier had called upon it to make the sacrifice, there can be no question that the announced restrictions will be very beneficial. They will, of course, involve a temporary loss of revenue of between £30,000,000 and £35,000,000, but this will be far outweighed by the gains.

FRENCH LEGISLATORS PAY VISIT TO ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. ROME, Italy.—The French delegates of the Interparliamentary Committee were given a very cordial reception in Italy at the towns they visited on their way to Rome to confer with the Italian section of the committee. The hope is confidently expressed that a personal meeting and interchange of views between prominent political men of the two countries will further the cooperation of the two governments and strengthen the ties uniting France and Italy. Future benefits are also anticipated from a Latin league based upon sound foundations with all rivalry and competition eliminated. Among the questions discussed by the French and Italian sections of the Interparliamentary Committee were trade sea routes and a closer intellectual intercourse between the two nations through the universities, as well as problems connected with the war. A solemn festival was held at the capitol, when M. Franklin Bouillon in the name of the French parliamentary delegation presented to the syndicate of Rome, as representing the citizens, two highly prized fragments, a block of stone from the fortifications of Douaumont and a pinnacle from Rheims cathedral.

In an interview with a representative of the Giornale d'Italia, M. Pichon, who was Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Clemenceau Cabinet from 1906 to 1911, and in the Briand Cabinet in 1913, stated that this congress of Rome was a confirmation of the sincerity of the effort on the part of the parliamentarians of the Allied nations to come to a mutual understanding through personal contact and confidence which would promote a future firm alliance between the Latin countries. The desire for a lasting union was noticeable in the speeches both of the Italian and French delegates. M. Franklin Bouillon, with whom the creation of the inter-Ally parliamentary chiefly originated, expressed his conviction that the Italian members, as well as the British, had understood to the full that it was not sufficient to work for one's own country alone in the present conflagration; there must be complete cooperation in thought and action among the Allies, and all with political responsibilities must now think and act as a quare in unison, and without the separation and misunderstandings of the past. M. Henri Simon expressed to a representative of the Idea Nazionale his

surprise and admiration of the change that, had taken place in industrial Italy since the war, adding that a return of German infiltration must be guarded against by economic and political measures calculated to strengthen and prosper the Franco-Italian relations which formed the object of the discussions held in Rome.

ALLIED POWERS AND PREFERENCE ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—A letter from M. Duche, president of the French Chamber of Commerce in London with regard to Lord Balfour of Burleigh's committee report has appeared in the Times. As a Frenchman, says M. Duche, I should like to express the views entertained by not a few of my fellow-countrymen. In the first place, we realize that if after the war the Allies wish to make secure their military victory, they will all have to reduce their trade with Germany to the fullest extent possible. As a sequel to restricted trade with the Central Empires the Allies must resort to increased trade with each other. This is so palpably true that there cannot be much anxiety amongst the Allies as to what measures one or the other may adopt, economically speaking, for after the war. No measures can be adopted which would again push any one of the allied countries into the arms of the Central Empires. It would be rendering useless all the sufferings borne together. As regards the British Empire, there will, of course, be a closer understanding between the Mother Country and the overseas dominions, but that will operate against our present enemies, and not against the Allies. The British Empire cannot increase its customers—I, e., "its family customers"—by a wave of the wand, and as it can produce from its own resources far more than it can consume, customers will have to be found elsewhere. For those reasons which I have mentioned already "elsewhere" must be the allied countries. Now we all know that to strike a bargain a buyer is as necessary as a seller. The seller must surely see some benefit, but the same applies to the buyer. All this is so obvious that, preference or no preference, tariff or no tariff, the Allies will meet each other in peace as they have so uselessly done in war. It will be a question of vital importance to them all, and for that reason, if for no other, the future need cause no anxiety save to the Austro-Germans. My only reservation is the advisability of not allowing public opinion in any one of the allied countries to become too obstinate on any special formula. When the Allies meet to settle their economic relations after the war—and the sooner the better—they will have to make each other concessions, and the more they realize this the easier the task of the negotiators will be.

BY OTHER EDITORS

The Wheat of 1917
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.—Six persuasive men have been sent into the United States by the Provincial Government of Manitoba to recruit laborers for the wheat fields. War or no war, Manitoba's wheat must be harvested, and never has the world-wide call for food been more clearly heard. Manitoba, in common with the other western Provinces, has sent large numbers of her men to the European battle fields. This fact alone is sufficient to account for some part of the threatened farm labor shortage. But there is an even greater reason for anxiety. In some degree civilization depends on Manitoba and the other grain-raising Provinces of the Northwest. The men who are fighting Prussianism must be fed, and fed well. If, as now seems almost certain, the United States is soon to be definitely enrolled among the Allies, a part of this country's obligation will be to feed the fighters. There will be no hostile rivalry between Manitoba and the Dakotas. The aims of the Provinces and of the States will be the same. The United States as well as Manitoba will need thousands of harvest hands. Wherever it is the work and the duty of men to produce the necessary food for a world in arms there should be careful thought for the future. A serious shortage of harvest labor anywhere in America would benefit only the enemies of America.

The Automobile
NEW ORLEANS ITEM.—Ten years ago the automobile seemed to be a sort of toy—a luxury. The few in this business in Louisiana were pioneers. The automobile had not the importance of the bicycle as a means of locomotion. Today the people in Louisiana and Mississippi are beginning to realize that the automobile is tomorrow's answer to the problem of human transportation. Twenty-five years ago a man was content to talk to a man 10 or 20 feet away. Then he began to talk "all over town." Now he talks "all over the country." The telephone is developed. Then most men would travel as far as they could walk, or ride in a carriage. Tomorrow, all the people are going to want to travel as far as an automobile can carry them over good roads.

Why This Duplication?
BOSTON HERALD.—In pursuance of the recent legislative grant of \$1,000,000, the Council has authorized the Governor to expend \$750,000 in the equipment of Massachusetts troops. Nearly half of this is to go for clothes, another large slice for shoes, and so on. These articles, once provided, straightway pass out of the ownership and control of the State. Why should not the Federal Government supply these things? Yet it confesses its inability, if not its disinclination, to do so. Emissaries of the Commonwealth have visited the various departments in Washington in the hope of getting something done, but wholly without

success. We have a choice of putting our men into the field without equipment, or equipping them at our own cost. This would be pardonable if our relation to the Federal Treasury were that which the Philippine Islands and similar dependencies maintain—if the collections of Edmund Billings and John F. Malley went into the treasury on Beacon Hill. But they do not; they go to Washington. We are paying our full share toward the \$535,000,000 recently appropriated for the Navy. Why should we duplicate on such an expense as this? Must we support the Federal Government in conducting the war, and then appropriate on our own hook for an equivalent service?

LANGUAGE TEACHING AN ELECTION ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Much interest is aroused in this city over the election of members of the school board Tuesday, due to the action of the German-American Alliance in endorsing certain candidates. The candidates endorsed by the alliance are Leo Reitmanner, George W. Koepfel, Richard Elmer, P. O. Olsen, Wallace Reiss, Oliver P. Butler, Mrs. Belle Cantorvitz, Antoinette Jackowska, Peterson, Theodore Esser and Hugo Schetzky. Those who did not receive such endorsement are James H. Derser, Henry L. Banaf, Charles B. Whitnall, Richard Charlton, John M. Schneider, Edwin M. Spotts, and Charles J. Coffey. It is understood that the object sought by the alliance in making the endorsement was to insure the election of members favorable to the teaching of German in the schools. A factor entering into the fight is the fact that Prof. Leo Stern, assistant superintendent of schools, is head of the Wisconsin branch of the German-American Alliance.

LABOR DEFENSE COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D. C.—About 125 industrial and labor leaders met here yesterday and organized the committee on labor of the National Defense Council's Advisory Commission. A number of subcommittees were formed to cooperate with the Defense Council in various war preparations.

DEMANDS OF GERMAN PARTIES IN AUSTRIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. VIENNA, Austria.—The main lines of the common policy to be followed by the various German "bourgeois" parties in Austria were finally considered at a recent meeting of the common executive committee, which adopted a program that was subsequently communicated to the Premier, Count Ciam-Martinic. The demands thus formulated by the German bloc were as follows: The alliance with the German Empire to be maintained, and in accordance therewith a closer economic rapprochement between Austria-Hungary and Germany to be achieved, and developed, if found advisable, into a customs and commercial alliance, commercial treaties with third states being concluded in conjunction with Germany, and suitable dumping grounds being secured; the alteration of the Constitution in so far as such alteration has proved to be necessary, and a change of the order of procedure in the Reichsrath; the Germans of Austria to be secured that position which the interests of the State demand; the reform of the State Administration; the introduction of German as the State language; the energetic safeguarding of Austrian interests in the settlement of the economic relations between Austria and Hungary. Further points in the program deal with the execution of the decree concerning autonomy for Galicia, the maintenance of the German character of German provinces and districts, especially in the case of the capital, Vienna, and so on.

NEW HOURS FOR WORKMEN
By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent.
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The Christiania Town Council recently introduced an eight-hours day in the electric power station, and it is now proposed to introduce the same measure for the road, harbor, and water supply workers, only in this case a nine-hours day is to be instituted for the summer, and a seven-hours day for the winter. It is calculated that the proposal will involve an extra expenditure of over 200,000 kroner.



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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

MIXTURE OF
OPINION IN
SHOE MARKET

One of Biggest Factors in Situation Is War Possibilities of United States—Caution Noticeable—Orders Not Large

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor

There seems to be a division of opinion regarding the near future of the local shoe business. Perhaps the trend of affairs has been running one way so long that some of the trade feel it might be safe to assume that a change in conditions is beginning to manifest itself, even though the primal cause does still exist. It is true that the receipt of orders is not equal to the requirements of the large force of cutters with which the factories are at present equipped, and that no small effort is being made to obtain work enough to keep factory organizations together.

Although there may be just grounds for manufacturers to move with greater caution than they have done for the past 12 months, it would be well to note that there are nine months of 1917 yet to come, a period threatened with some of the gravest possibilities the United States has ever faced.

Rumors are not excessively damaging any line of business, but serve the purpose of awakening caution and prudence, two saving elements of industries. In this instance the preparation of the shoe trade as a whole to stand the strain of passing from the abnormal to the ordinary business conditions is shown.

Reports say that both the jobbers and retailers are overloaded with shoe stock, which may be true in many cases. However, one order from a western merchant exists, which totals a little more than \$500,000. This may not disprove the assertion, given as it was in a broad way, but it must be admitted that in situations of similar character in the past, countermands, requests to defer shipments and hints that the outlet had become checked with slow moving merchandise, have always been received by the local manufacturers before such an order became an actual sale.

During the past two years the demand for footwear passed all previous records and production was speeded up to meet it and it would not be surprising if some buyers had overstepped discretion. However, in the absence of any proof of this, with buyers inquiring with the same interest as before, confidence in the future is shown.

The demand for men's, boys' and youths' shoes is good, and that for ladies' footwear is spotty, the trade being chary lest the styles radically change and put these costly goods into the background. Inquiry shows, however, that the fashionable shoe for fall will be practically the same as is now seen in the better lines. There was an intimation that the high-cut boot was to pass out of style, but that it will remain another season is fairly certain.

Pumps, oxfords and other low-cut shoes are having a limited sale in the extreme high grades, but in the medium to low grades they will largely be absent features except in the canvas lines.

There is little that is new in the finer grades of men's shoes, a change in the toe of the last has been attempted, but the best sellers are similar to those at present. As regards prices, the prospects of a drop is decidedly dubious—in fact, some shoes have advanced in price.

All of the lower grades remain about the same. Perhaps buyers now here might get a new price on vicid shoes, because there is a temporary advantage offered to those using kid around 40 cents, but high grade stock is still firm.

Manufacturers of misses' and children's shoes report conditions promising for a run of activity into the summer months. The stability of styles helps this footwear much. Buyers have little to guard against in that respect. Canvas uppers have served well the purpose of substitution, and will no doubt continue in the different lines, even when things become normal again.

The waiting policy of the tanners has at last brought its reward. The packers have granted concessions on winter hides. As a matter of fact, the accumulation of grubby hides had grown to be such a burden that even the most potent packer could carry it no further into the zone of spring pull-offs.

The amount can only be approximated, but it is said that it must be close to 1,000,000 hides. Even allowing a liberal deduction their value ran into many millions of dollars. Now that business has begun (although less than 50,000 has changed hands since the last report of sales), it is, if nothing more, an entering wedge.

The drop in price amounts to from 2 to 4 cents, and as the better hides are close to these undesirable values, further but a declaration of war can stop a further decline, at least until the amount is reduced to indifferent proportions.

absent element with either packers, tanners or leather buyers. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this, and kindred markets, is the apparent indifference to war conditions.

The leather market as a whole is running along smoothly with a steady demand leaning towards an increase. The trend of prices is upward, for the trade has never before contended against so many prophetic contingencies which if proved to be true would lift values, and expand the sales beyond comprehension. It is fairly well conceded that a war's demand will soon be felt and much leather purchased, perhaps commandeered. Furthermore, although England has not yet lifted the embargo, her merchants are so sure it soon will be, that they are cashing drafts drawn on warehouse receipts.

Moreover, the predicted war would throw United States ports open to the Allied navies and make it possible for merchant ships to be conveyed from west to east, thereby reducing the present hazard of transportation, a condition exporters would appreciate.

It can be seen, therefore, that the leather dealers are obliged to await developments which may mean changes far beyond their power to grasp or to meet.

General leather quotations are practically unchanged. Buyers may find a soft spot here and there, especially in light weight leather.

DIXON CRUCIBLE EXTRA DIVIDEND
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Joseph Dixon Crucible Company declared extra dividend of 25 per cent, payable March 31. During 1916 it paid regular semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent and extra dividends aggregating 45 per cent. For year ending Dec. 31, 1916, it showed surplus of \$4,976,570, indicating net applicable for dividends of \$3,767,404, equal to more than \$188 a share on \$2,000,000 stock. Approximately \$412,000 was paid out of earnings for improvements, and company is understood to be erecting new addition to plant which will cost approximately \$250,000.

BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY'S YEAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bush Terminal Company for year ended Dec. 31, 1916, reports net income \$939,624 after charges, an increase of \$107,213 over preceding year. Deducting preferred dividends, sinking fund allowance, extraordinary repairs, etc., the balance is equal to 12½ per cent on \$5,253,125 common stock; common dividends amounting to \$259,302 were paid during year.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 3

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:
Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S. Adams & Co.; Tour.
Calais, Me.—N. A. Olson; U. S. Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.
Cincinnati—Joe Ginsberg of W. H. Marks Goldsboro, N. C.—L. Well; U. S. Knoxville—H. B. Hill of Anderson Dulin Varnel Co.; Essex.
Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallie and W. L. Wright of Haynes, Henson & Co.; U. S.

Montreal—N. Cummings; Essex.
Oklahoma City—D. J. Hostettler; Essex.
Omaha—J. W. Fyfe of Hayden Bros.; Essex.
Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar, Colam & Co.; U. S.

Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson Jr. of S. San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
San Juan, P. R.—B. Portela; U. S.
Scranton, Pa.—J. H. Klein of Klein & Sons, 600 Summer St., Brooklyn.
St. Louis—E. E. Lippman of James Clark Leather Company; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS
Lynchburg, Va.—Pryor N. Smith of Smith, Briscoe & Co.; Essex.
(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

COLT FIRE ARMS "MELON"

HARTFORD, Conn.—Colt Patent Fire Arms Company stockholders voted to increase capital from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000, and to give new stock to 100 per cent stock dividend to shareholders. It was also decided to reduce par value of stock from \$100 to \$25, thus giving each stockholder eight shares of stock for each share now held. There are on the company's books unfiled contracts for \$25,000,000. President Skinner left for Washington Monday night to sign a second contract for 10,000 machine guns. A munitions tax of \$850,000 will be paid by the company.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

	Mon	Sat	ago
Highest grade rails.	93.80	95.19	*.33
Second grade rails.	93.60	91.13	1.18
Public utility.	95.92	*.06	.25
Industrial.	97.37	*.05	.25
Combined average.	93.94	*.04	.15

*Advance.

EXPORTS TO THE ALLIES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In February our exports to the Allies were \$375,803,791, compared with \$317,441,501 in February, 1916, an increase of 18 per cent. Imports from these countries decreased \$15,595,039. February, 1917, compared with year previous.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

New York Central Railroad (Excluding Boston & Albany)
February—
Operating revenue.....\$12,633,817
Operating expenses.....11,867,638
Net operating income.....766,179
From Jan. 1 to March 1—
Operating revenue.....29,535,690
Operating expenses.....28,600,961
Net operating income.....934,729

Boston & Albany
February—
Operating revenue.....\$1,431,906
Operating expenses.....1,285,180
Net operating revenue.....146,726
From Jan. 1 to March 1—
Operating revenue.....3,109,083
Operating expenses.....2,918,903
Net operating income.....190,179

Michigan Central
February—
Operating revenue.....\$3,450,210
Operating expenses.....3,170,761
Net operating income.....279,448
From Jan. 1 to March 1—
Operating revenue.....7,511,265
Operating expenses.....6,228,726
Net operating income.....1,282,538

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis
February—
Operating revenue.....\$3,320,929
Operating expenses.....2,934,855
Net operating income.....386,074
From Jan. 1 to March 1—
Operating revenue.....7,322,721
Operating expenses.....5,901,229
Net operating income.....1,421,492

Cincinnati Northern Railroad
February—
Operating revenue.....\$158,424
Operating expenses.....141,892
Net operating income.....16,532
From Jan. 1 to March 1—
Operating revenue.....351,705
Operating expenses.....280,489
Net operating income.....71,215

Lake Erie & Western
February—
Operating revenue.....\$608,873
Operating expenses.....453,390
Net operating income.....155,483
From Jan. 1 to March 1—
Operating revenue.....1,293,981
Operating expenses.....896,534
Net operating income.....397,446

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie
February—
Operating revenue.....\$1,684,853
Operating expenses.....1,297,022
Net operating income.....387,830
From Jan. 1 to March 1—
Operating revenue.....3,480,522
Operating expenses.....2,517,944
Net operating income.....962,578

Toledo & Ohio Central
February—
Operating revenue.....\$430,172
Operating expenses.....426,691
Net operating income.....3,481
From Jan. 1 to March 1—
Operating revenue.....943,941
Operating expenses.....855,790
Net operating income.....88,151

Kanawha & Lake Michigan
February—
Operating revenue.....\$228,988
Operating expenses.....191,991
Net operating income.....36,997
From Jan. 1 to March 1—
Operating revenue.....481,277
Operating expenses.....387,298
Net operating income.....93,979

St. Louis & San Francisco
February—
Operating revenue.....\$4,247,605
Operating expenses.....3,939,766
Net operating income.....307,839
From Jan. 1 to March 1—
Operating revenue.....9,107,707
Operating expenses.....8,700,236
Net operating income.....407,471

ST. PAUL
February—
Operating revenue.....\$6,514,625
Operating expenses.....6,051,501
Net operating income.....463,124
From Jan. 1—
Operating revenue.....15,119,226
Operating expenses.....14,151,926
Net operating income.....967,300

SEABOARD AIR LINE
February—
Gross earnings.....\$2,549,344
Net earnings.....722,832
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28—
Gross earnings.....5,118,511
Net earnings.....1,434,429

COLORADO SOUTHERN LINES
February—
Operating revenue.....\$1,323,205
Operating expenses.....878,884
Net operating income.....444,321
From Jan. 1—
Operating revenue.....2,980,648
Operating expenses.....1,126,383
Net operating income.....1,854,265

CHICAGO NORTHWESTERN
February—
Total receipts.....\$7,322,417
Net income.....1,571,818
From Jan. 1—
Total receipts.....15,407,683
Net income.....3,287,125

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA
February—
Operating revenue.....\$1,682,410
Operating expenses.....1,583,677
Net operating income.....98,733
From Jan. 1—
Operating revenue.....3,651,518
Operating expenses.....3,272,729
Net operating income.....378,789

*Decrease.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Gold holdings of United States Treasury today were greatest in history, \$3,044,309,292.

Dutch banking interests have incorporated a second new Dutch bank for foreign commerce in Petrograd with a capital of 10,000,000 rubles.

New capital authorized in companies for development of oil and gas resources since beginning of war aggregates \$727,691,000, according to Journal of Commerce. Companies number 600.

It is believed American banks will ultimately be called upon to raise \$4,000,000 new capital necessary for reorganization of Brazilian Railway Company. Present plan provides for financing by French banks.

American railroad and industrial corporations since Jan. 1 have borrowed \$708,570,800, comparing with \$770,978,300 in corresponding period a year ago. March output of securities was \$312,115,800, compared with \$274,647,800, an increase of \$37,468,000.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC

March gross receipts of the Bay State Street Railway Company increased \$47,000 or 6.2-3 per cent over the same month a year ago. This compares with gains of \$23,800 and \$39,000 respectively in February and January over corresponding months of 1916.

GENERAL TRADE
IS STIMULATED
BY BIG EVENTS

Russian Revolution Regarded as a Help to Business, as Era of Great Industrial Development Is Expected to Follow

In its monthly foreign trade letter the First National Bank of Boston says, in part:
Perhaps the most momentous act of a century was the revolution in Russia, changing the Government of that country from an autocracy to a modern democracy and carrying with it predictions of an era of tremendous industrial development. The threatened railroad strike was averted at the last moment by patriotic actions of the railroad managers. So far as trade is concerned, these events have had a stimulating rather than a depressing effect.

Government purchases of materials in preparation for war have been superimposed on exceedingly strong foreign and domestic demand. The result has been a further increase in business, although in many lines on account of the higher cost of labor and materials the margins of profits are not comparable to those of 1916.

In addition to 18 representatives of our Government now investigating conditions in foreign markets, two additional appointments have been made, one to cover the mineral resources of the Far East, another to study the hardware markets of South Africa, India, and Near East.

The announcement that the Treasury Department will insure cargoes of contraband goods, except actual munitions, gives rise to the hope that the State Department will soon lift the ban on consular information on markets for contraband. To date the State Department has taken the strictly legal position that as a neutral this Government cannot promote the sale of contraband goods by publishing information concerning the markets in belligerent countries for such goods. This has resulted in the suppression of all consular reports from belligerent countries and their colonies that related to such trade.

It withheld from the American manufacturer and exporter all official information concerning markets for nearly all lines, in nearly every district in the world except China and Latin America, for there are very few lines that are not called contraband by some of the warring nations. It put the ban on details of the market for textiles in Portuguese East Africa as well as on similar news from England, France and Russia. It was the only thing that could be done in the circumstances, of course, but there is reason to think that changed circumstances will result in a change of policy.

According to official figures Germany's unrestricted submarine campaign reduced our exports in February by about \$147,000,000 and our imports by about \$42,000,000. Owing to the manner in which statistics are compiled, however, they are somewhat misleading. The returns for the first 10 days of February, for example, do not represent the foreign trade for those days. They are the returns of the statistics compiled by the custom house employees during those 10 days. As a matter of fact they represent, approximately, the foreign trade of the last 10 days of January. If, therefore, the first 10 days included in the February estimate could be subtracted and 10 average February days substituted, the falling off in February would undoubtedly be much greater than the official figure.

Sterling rates, especially demand exchange, displayed a weaker tendency in the earlier part of the month, when the facilities for forwarding mail to England were practically eliminated. Cable rates, however, maintained the level of 4.76 7-16 during that period, and have scarcely varied from that figure. Since the decision of the Government to arm American ships, however, the facilities for forwarding mail have been improved, and demand rates have recovered to 4.75 9-16.

Russian exchange has been the subject of continued speculation, and as there are practically no actual business transactions in either direction, change fluctuations in either direction, violent and erratic fluctuations have taken place and can be looked for in the near future.

Life have continued their downward trend. On several occasions, seemingly, an effort was made to support the market, and, although unsuccessful in abating the decline, it is hoped that the proposed arrangement between British institutions to regulate the Italian exchange market will tend to eliminate further declines and improve the conditions which have prevailed for some time.

Argentine exchange has shown a vast improvement during the month. Our importations from that country have fallen off somewhat, while our exports continue on practically the same basis as previously. The present month has witnessed gold exports to Argentina of \$4,000,000 only, and, at existing exchange rates, further transactions cannot be profitably executed. We must, therefore, look to an adjustment of Argentine exchange rates through the medium of increased exports by us.

STANDARD OIL OF OHIO
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Standard Oil Company of Ohio balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1916, shows profit and loss surplus \$5,039,390, a decrease of \$710,564 compared with preceding year.

OIL PIPE LINES
EARNINGS HAVE
GOOD INCREASE

Statements of the Northern and Southern Companies Show Gain of \$2,470,214 for 1916

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Statements of earnings of northern and southern pipe line groups show that 1916 earnings exceeded those for 1915 by \$2,470,214. New York Transit Company made 26.78 per cent on its \$5,000,000 capital stock, although Eureka Pipe Line and Indiana Pipe Line showed earnings of 26.44 per cent and 26.01 per cent, respectively.

Cumberland Pipe Line made a favorable showing, its earnings for 1916 being 14.73 per cent greater than 1915 earnings. In 1915 the company's report showed a deficit after paying its 5 per cent dividend, but last year's earnings showed a surplus of \$129,366. In general the oil carriers' reports showed a substantial gain over 1915, and in view of trying transportation conditions there is likely to be much development work done by the pipe lines.

The 1916 and 1915 earnings compare:

Company—	Net earnings, 1916, stock.	% on capital.
Buckeye Pipe Line.....	\$2,082,068	20.82
Crescent Pipe Line.....	182,072	6.43
Cumberland Pipe Line.....	199,356	17.32
Eureka Pipe Line.....	1,322,069	26.44
Indiana Pipe Line.....	1,300,336	26.01
National Transit.....	1,208,891	19.00
New York Transit.....	1,339,121	26.78
Northern Pipe Line.....	600,898	15.02
Southern Pipe Line.....	2,354,371	23.54
S. W. Pipe Line.....	456,358	13.04

Totals.....\$11,057,050
Average per cent.....19.15

Net earnings were figured on \$6,362,500 capital stock in 1916, compared with \$12,727,575 capital stock in 1915. Net earnings of the northern and southern pipe line groups for 1916 average 19.5 per cent, compared with 13.45 per cent for 1915.

During April, 1916, capital of National Transit Company was reduced from \$12,727,575 to \$6,362,500 by retirement of 103 shares and distribution of the company's surplus by a cash dividend of \$12.50 a share.

SITUATION IN
WAR INSURANCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—United Kingdom marine war risk insurance rates are between 7½ and 10 per cent, and Mediterranean rates are 10 to 12 per cent. A prominent New York underwriter says: "On the present news there is no reason for an increase, and only if sinkings increase will the rates be raised. The South American raider did not affect the New York market. I believe she was a captured auxiliary sailing vessel, equipped with light guns by the original German raiders."

"If war is declared between United States and Germany, the rates on short voyages for American and neutral ships will be increased to the level of belligerent rates, but Atlantic rates will not make a corresponding increase. American ships to the war zone are already on the insurance basis of belligerents. Cuban rates will be among the first to be increased."

NEW YORK STATE
BONDS POPULAR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Despite the war crisis, never has greater interest been displayed in a New York State bond sale than in offering of \$25,000,000 4 per cent gold bonds Thursday. Every day hundreds of inquiries pour into the State comptroller's office, although to date few sealed bids have been received, it being customary for each bidder present at the sale to deliver his in person.

The highest premium, 106.077, was received in 1914, when interest rate was 4½ per cent, the top notch. Only once, in 1912, did average price bid drop as low as 100.026, a premium of about 2½ cents on every hundred dollars issued. Last year the State received 103.27.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Atlantic Refining.....1040
Buckeye Pipe Line.....109
Crescent Pipe Line.....237
Indiana Pipe Line.....105
National Transit.....287
New York Transit.....610
Prairie Oil & Gas.....600
Prairie Pipe Line.....318
Standard Oil, California.....298
Standard Oil, Ohio.....367
Kentucky.....780
New Jersey.....710
New York.....315
Union Tank Line.....94

BOSTON ELEVATED'S GROSS
Boston Elevated road's gross receipts for the month of March increased \$66,500, or 5.56 per cent over the similar month a year ago. This compares with a gain of \$31,200 or 2.2 per cent for February, over February, 1916.

BOSTON FOREIGN TRADE
Figures of port of Boston foreign trade in week ended March 31, and since Jan. 1, compare:

	1917	1916
Imports.....	\$3,727,422	\$6,421,940
Exports.....	78,079,139	73,561,433

UNITED STATES
STEEL BALANCE
FOR DIVIDENDS

Corporation Earns in 1916 Fiscal Period Almost as Much for Common Stock as in Seven Preceding Years Combined

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Steel Corporation for 1916 shows a surplus applicable to common dividends of 48.46 per cent. In seven preceding years a combined surplus of 54.8 per cent. The corporation in one year earned almost as much for its common stock as in seven years preceding.

If forecasts of conservative manufacturers prove correct, United States Steel in the current year will earn as much as in 1916, making a surplus available for the common in two years equal to 96.90 per cent.

From organization April 1, 1901, to Dec. 31, 1915 or 14 years and nine months, the corporation showed a combined surplus available for the common of 121.40 per cent.

If 1917 bears out forecasts, surplus available for dividends on the common for two years 1916-1917 will fall only 24.5 per cent short of combined surplus in preceding 14 years and nine months.

The corporation, from organization to March 31, 1917, will have made an actual addition to assets equal to \$128.13 a share on the common.

The following gives net earnings surplus for dividends, percentage of surplus on preferred, and balance available for common from organization to Dec. 31, 1916:

Year	Net earnings	Surplus on preferred	% on preferred	% on common
1901.....	\$333,574,177	\$271,531,730	75.4	48.5
1902.....	130,396,011	75,833,832	20.8	9.9
1903.....	71,653,614	23,496,768	6.5	11.0
1904.....	127,813,845	81,216,886	22.5	11.0
1905.....	108,174,672	54,240,049	15.0	5.7
1906.....	104,305,464	55,300,296	15.4	5.9
1907.....	141,054,754	87,407,187	24.3	12.2
1908.....	73,176,323	30,267,529	8.4	1.0
1909.....	91,847,710	46,728,713	12.7	4.0
1910.....	160,964,673	104,565,564	29.0	15.6
1911.....	156,624,273	98,128,589	27.2	14.3
1912.....	119,737,658	68,585,493	19.0	8.3
1913.....	73,176,323	30,267,529	8.4	1.0
1914.....	109,171,152	55,416,654	15.4	4.9
1915.....	133,308,764	90,306,525	25.0	10.7
1916.....	84,787,596	60,600,108	16.8	6.6

*Nine months.

The position of the Steel Corporation is even stronger than indicated by excess current assets. As an example, current assets are given as \$501,150,873 and current liabilities \$292,942,436, leaving excess current assets of \$408,208,437.

Of that amount \$148,394,761 consists of cash in hand, \$40,869,794 time deposits and \$40,337,583 sundry marketable securities, making a total of

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CORDIAL RELATIONS OF ITALY AND FRANCE.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Allies' conference at Rome is showing, among other practical results, that of giving Italy and France a closer acquaintance one with the other.

General Nivelle's visit to General Cadorna has its complement in the visit of the Hon. Leonida Bissolati to France. Signor Bissolati, who is a Minister without portfolio in the Boselli Cabinet, volunteered for service, served as a sergeant of Alpini at the front, was wounded and was decorated. He has long been a skillful mountaineer, so that his choice of that branch of the service was natural. Signor Bissolati incurred the wrath of the irreconcilable Socialists at the beginning of the war, as he has steadily spoken in favor of Italy's intervention. The irreconcilable Socialists do not constitute the whole of the Socialist Party in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, but there has always been a group of Socialists that have steadily opposed Italy's taking any part in the war.

At the same time, a party of French deputies went to Italy, arriving at Turin on Feb. 17. Signor Luigi Luzatti, writing in the *Corriere della Sera*, shows much enthusiasm about this visit and calls it an omen of closer parliamentary union between the two countries. He quotes Mazzini's words in treating of this subject: "The preparation of federations of parliaments on the solid basis of national autonomies," and says that with these modest beginnings a great system may be built up, arising out of "the epic struggle in defense of the world's liberty and civilization against the hegemony of the central empires."

Italy has her own hypochondric problem, and she has had it for a long time. When history shall have explained the intrigues of German-Austrian power in Italy, the world will be better able to understand what it is for a country to give hospitality to a foreign army in civilian clothes. As a specimen of this permeation, the *Giornale del Lavoro* Publicist says that even now, and even in the height of the war, more than 3,000 Germans, Austrians, Turks and Bulgarians are able to have telephones.

NEED FOR MORE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. Neville Chamberlain recently addressed a large audience at the men's meeting at Whitefield's Tabernacle on the question of national service. It was, he said, no secret that a forward movement was to be undertaken this spring. This meant that in the course of the next six months they would have to find some hundreds of thousands of men, if they were to maintain their armies at full strength, and if they were to give to General Haig the strength on which he was counting, in order to clench the victory that he felt confident he would secure. The number of young fit men was becoming limited. Indeed they were only to be found in situations in which they were being protected from military recruiting because those occupations were essential. What was most essential yesterday might be less essential today. As military demands increased and the supplies from which they could draw went down they must take the drafts from the essential industries. The men taken from those industries must be replaced or else the industries themselves would languish. To do that it was absolutely essential for success not only to keep up their forces in the field, but to maintain that continuous supply of guns, shells, aeroplanes, money and food that was required for military and civil needs.

Referring to the submarine menace, Mr. Chamberlain said he did not suppose that it ever would be solved completely, although they might go some way towards its solution by fresh devices of offense and defense, but in the great oceans into which the modern submarine could penetrate, its means of escape were so numerous that they could not expect to be able to provide themselves with any infallible means for its destruction. He urged the importance of increasing food production at home and emphasized the need of men for agriculture. When they considered, he remarked, that a director of the Bank of England, a duke, and an admiral were among the volunteers, it was evident

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that some of them anticipated that he would use his powers with some discretion. Concluding, Mr. Chamberlain said he did not envy the position of the man after the war to whom people could say, "You did not answer your country's call; you allowed others to go and fight and work for you, and were not willing to take that little bit of risk yourself." "Already," he added, "I have got 100,000 volunteers, five divisions of the new industrial army. I want five times as many as that, and I am going to get them. I am going to get them, if I am supported by the general good will and patriotism of the people of this country."

COAL MINES DEPARTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade announce that the following appointments have been made in the Department of the Controller of Coal Mines. An Advisory Board representative of the coal owners and the miners in the various districts has been attached to the Controller, and consists of the following:

For the coal owners: Mr. Adam Nimmo, Mr. Arthur Pease, Mr. C. E. Rhodes, Mr. T. Ratcliffe-Ellis, and Mr. Bramwell.
For the miners: Mr. Robert Smillie, Mr. W. Straker, Mr. Herbert Smith, Mr. Stephen Walsh, M. P., Mr. Vernon Hartshorn.
The Controller will be assisted in the financial administration by a board of financial advisers, consisting of Mr. A. H. Gibson, F. C. A., president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants; Sir Woodburn Kirby, F. C. A., and Mr. A. Lowes Dickinson, F. C. A. Sir Richard Redmayne, K. C. B., H. M. Chief Inspector of Mines, will assist the Controller in matters relating to the production of coal, and Mr. S. H. Hunt of the London & Northwestern Railway, in those relating to distribution. Mr. H. F. Carrill of the Board of Trade is acting as secretary to the department.

LABOR MINISTRY APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—It is announced that the Minister of Labor has appointed the following additional members to the committee which has re-

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cently been set up in concurrence with the Ministry of Munitions and the Director-General of National Service to advise and assist in connection with the substitution and reinforcement of labor: Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, G. O. B., G. C. V. O.; Alderman James P. Hinchcliffe, Herbert Lockwood, Esq. The offices of the committee are at Quebec Chambers, Leeds.

RESERVE OFFICERS' ADMISSION TO ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The French Minister of War has secured the President's signature to a decree which provides that officers of any origin or grade belonging to the special reserve, the reserve, and the territorial army may be admitted into the active army, on condition that their age does not exceed that given in the following table: Subalterns and lieutenants, 35; captains, 40; commanders of battalions or squadrons, 45; lieutenant-colonels, 50; colonels, 52; general commanding brigades, 54; general commanding divisions, 57.

The decree defines the qualifications expected of applicants in the various grades of each arm or service, while in the report accompanying the decree

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RISE OF ORATORIO. SUBJECT OF TALK BY DR. DAVISON

Lecturing in Huntington Hall Monday evening in the Lowell Institute course, Archibald T. Davison gave the fifth of his discussions on the history of choral music, with a group of singers from the New England Conservatory assisting in the musical illustrations. He took for his subject the oratorio, tracing the development of it from inchoate efforts of the Middle Ages to the perfected work of the Eighteenth Century, and considering in some detail the oratorios of Handel. He explained that the old popular type of performance, partly musical and partly dramatic, called the mystery, was the origin of the oratorio, and he showed that the mystery, which at first was ecclesiastical in purpose, gradually became secularized, changing from a ceremony held in church to a festival held in the public square.

He recalled how Filippo de Neri enlivened his preaching services at Rome with dramatizations of Bible stories. "The music for these productions," he commented, "was in the form of choruses in four parts, with occasional solo; and no less a composer than Palestrina was associated in the work. The performances were divided into two parts, the sermon being delivered between the two, and they were held not in the church itself, but in the oratory; and from this fact arose the custom of calling them oratorios."

"No great advance was made in the oratorio form," the lecturer went on to say, "until the appearance of Carissimi in Italy and Schütz in Germany, both of whom contributed distinguished service. During the lifetime of these composers the spectacular side of oratorio began to disappear. What had previously been acted out, was now sung by a narrator; the importance of the chorus was increased and in the work of Schütz congregational chorales were sometimes introduced, a feature essentially German."

Taking up the compositions in oratorio form by Handel, the lecturer referred to "Esther" as a mixture of three styles, the product of the composer's travel and study. Continuing, he said: "First, Handel had the strict academic training which he had received in Germany, with a corresponding respect for the fundamental excellencies of the Protestant style; second, he had studied extensively the Italian procedure common to opera composition of that day, particularly with reference to writing for solo voice. He was, moreover, acquainted with typical Italian melody, and made good use of it afterwards in his works; and thirdly, he was undoubtedly influenced by the works of Purcell and other composers of the period."

"In the oratorio 'Esther,' Handel completed the work of earlier composers in defining clearly the technical difference between opera and oratorio by placing the chorus in a position of first importance in the oratorio. It must not be understood that Handel neglected the solo voice, for on the contrary throughout his oratorios he used it as an instrument of great technical brilliance and a deep expressiveness. In Handel's solo songs one finds more than Italian grace and melody; there is, besides, his own rugged and direct personality—a personality which pervaded everything he wrote. In no type of solo song is he more at home than in that for bass. Handel was first of all a man and after that a musician and the eminently masculine character of the bass voice undoubtedly appealed to him greatly. Not that he slighted the other solo voices, but the element of manly straightforwardness which is expressed in the quality of the bass voice exactly fits in with Handel's attitude toward life in every particular."

"Handel accomplished more than any other musician for the advancement of choral music by his treatment of the chorus in his oratorios; and in this particular, at least, the influence of his musical style has been far reaching. He made use of the device of alternating harmonic with contrapuntal writing—a series of block chords followed by intricately woven melodies—a device particularly suited to choral music. Moreover, he knew in just what part of its range each voice could best express varying moods and emotions, employing for it melodic phrases which were well fitted to its natural capacity, both technical and expressive. In these ways and in others Handel imparted to the chorus an individuality and a power, particularly in the attainment of sheer brilliance and massiveness, that has never been surpassed."

BOSTON NOTES

Harvard Dramatic Club will make its spring production of four one-act plays this evening at Hasty Pudding Theater, Cambridge, Mass. The performance will be repeated in the same place tomorrow night and in Copley Hall, Boston, Thursday night.

"The Contrast," a comedy by Royall Tyler, first performed in Boston in 1792, will be revived for a single performance next Saturday evening in Jordan Hall by pupils of the dramatic department of the New England Conservatory of Music, directed by Clayton D. Gilbert, under auspices of the Drama League of Boston. Seats are on sale at Herrick's and at the hall.

The Henry Jewett Players are appearing in a revival of "The Passing of the Third-Back" this week at the Copley Theater. Next Monday evening "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," a spectacular melodrama by Hall Caine, will be offered at the Shubert; "The Garden of Allah," spectacle, will begin an engagement at

the Boston Opera House with a benefit for the employees; John Drew will come to the Hollis Street Theater in "Major Pendennis"; and Miss Cecil Spooner will appear at the Castle Square Theater in "My Irish Cinderella." Next Monday evening "A Tailor-Made Man," now at the Hollis, will move to the Tremont Theater to continue its Boston run.

MR. THIBAUD HEARD IN VIOLIN SONATAS

Jacques Thibaud, Violinist, and Harold Bauer, Pianist—Program of sonatas, presented in Jordan Hall, afternoon of April 2: Mozart, sonata in B flat; Beethoven, sonata in C minor, op. 30; Franck, sonata in A major.

Three violin sonatas in succession make a severe program, yet the pieces by Mozart, Beethoven and Franck which were interpreted on Monday afternoon, warmed the house, to enthusiastic applause. Mr. Thibaud is perhaps the most austere artist who has been heard in Jordan Hall the whole season, and he presented on this occasion some of the sternest writings in his repertory; nevertheless, he held his listeners to his playing from first to last.

He discussed works which have their foundations in musical bed rock, but he managed somehow to keep everybody interested in what he had to say.

The violinist may have owed something to the less serious mood of his associate, Mr. Bauer; but after all, the outcome of the day was with him, the player of the instrument that states the composer's ideas in terms of simple melody, rather than with the pianist, the player of an instrument that merely choruses those ideas. There was relief in one portion of the music itself, the bright and humorous last movement of the opening sonata. That, like other final movements of Mozart, raises the question whether he, instead of Beethoven, was not the originator of the form known as the scherzo. While Mozart cannot, under any process of argument, be said to have determined the mold into which the scherzo should be cast, he may, perhaps, be given credit for having done a more important thing, in indicating the comedy style in which it should be written. He handed over to Beethoven the sentimental minuet and the humorous finale. All that Beethoven had to do was to cancel sentimentalism from the minuet and substitute humor, and there he had the scherzo. It might well be said, therefore, that Beethoven contributed to form not so much in the invention of the scherzo as in the reconstruction of the finale.

However the question is to be answered in general, the violinist Monday furnished much evidence that Mozart was a humorist, and little evidence that Beethoven ever learned to laugh. Profound earnestness pervaded the program after the first piece was over, and it was not dispelled even by the scherzo passage of the Beethoven sonata in C minor. One of this artist's famous studies is the Franck sonata. His latest performance of it made a strong impression on his listeners, as their close attention showed; and an agreeable one, as their applause proved.

MISS MUKLE PLAYS
VIOLONCELLO PIECES

Appearing in a complimentary recital before students of the New England Conservatory of Music late Monday afternoon, Miss May Mukle, violoncellist, gave a short program, with Alfred de Voto as her pianist. She played to an enthusiastic gathering of young men and women and teachers from the school, presenting Aristot's lezione secunde, Beethoven's sonata in A major, Dvorak's "Waldesruhe," Warren's five short pieces, Moszkowski's guitar and Granger's "Sussex Christmas Carol."

Miss Mukle is one of those artists who from time to time play for the Conservatory students at the invitation of the director, Mr. Chadwick, giving a private concert in Recital Hall which differs from public concerts in Jordan Hall only in being more intimate and delightful. It is she and Mr. de Voto had gone on the billboards with their program and had got a man to call out the town to hear them, they would have registered artistically at least, one of the chamber music successes of the winter. There may have been some wonder in the group of students assembled, how it was that they combined the violoncello and piano so well, being strangers to each other. But the fact is that they have known each other long, having worked together in concert halls on the Pacific Coast, where she has been known ever since the Panama-Pacific exposition, and where he is as well known as in the East.

REHEARSING FOR "CALIBAN"

Active preparation for Greater Boston's production in June of "Caliban by the Yellow Sands" begins this afternoon at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, when the 20 young women who are to attend Ariel meet for the first rehearsal of their dances under direction of Miss Hazel Sands of Newton. This evening, at the Frances Willard Settlement, under the guidance of Mrs. John Whitman, 150 girls begin rehearsals of the Egyptian interlude. Tomorrow evening, at the Y. M. C. U., under the direction of Professor Hibbard and Ernst Herman, a group of 60 Y. M. C. U. men start practicing Greek dances.

AT THE THEATERS

Copley—"The Passing of the Third-Back," 8:30.

Hollis—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:15.

Keith—"Vaudeville," 7:45.

Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10.

Shubert—"The Blue Paradise," 8:10.

Tremont—"Miss Blanche Bates in 'East Lynne,'" 8:15.

Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10.

MISS BLANCHE BATES REVIVES "EAST LYNNE"

Miss Blanche Bates in "East Lynne," an emotional drama in five acts by Mrs. Henry Wood, presented by T. H. Hunter, Inc., evening of April 2, 1917, at the Tremont Theater. The cast: Lady Isabel, Madam Vine, Blanche Bates, Barbara Hare, Marie Ascaraga, Miss Capryle, Miss Louise McIntosh, Joyce, Miss Jeffries Lewis, Little Willie, Ethel Downie, Archibald Caryle, Charles Hammond, Sir Francis Levison, Wilton Laokay, Lord Mont Severn, J. H. Barnes, Richard Hare, Ford Fennimore, Mr. Dill, Charles W. Butler, Officer, George H. Shelton.

Acted sincerely by the whole cast, "East Lynne" even today might inspire as a dramatic relic of the theater of 1850. That theater, like today's theater, was sentimental; but where it was then tearful it is now humorous. Last night only Mr. Barnes played with the old school distinction necessary to galvanize the piece into a semblance of life. Mr. Hammond, Miss Lewis and Miss Downie were at least sincere, and contributed toward a degree of illusion. They were over-weighted, however, by the conventionality, insincerity and various sorts of travesty that marked the acting of the others. In total effect the performance was a bore.

Miss Bates is miscast as the simpleton Isabel, being unable to efface the air of common sense and sophistication that has been in all her acting of recent years. She resorted to Lillian Lawrence tremolos, Leslie Carter shrieks and Bernhardt wheezings; and in the swoon tried to get an effect by banging her hand smartly on the floor. She borrowed King Lear's business with his daughter in handling the Little Willie episode. Even so, snuffles were heard in various parts of the house, such is the power of this scene as an automatic tear inducer.

Miss McIntosh's Cornelia would have delighted the 10-20-30 "tanks" 20 years ago with its liberal use of the interpolated gag. "It's plain to be seen that 'T' the guardian angel of this household," Mr. Laokay's burlesque manner, on the other hand, was intermittently of the sort played goes once paid \$3 a seat to enjoy in the Weber-Field travesties. Mr. Fennimore, doubtless with intent, was incredibly staid.

Miss Downie kept Little Willie simple, where most interpreters of the part have roused a desire in the audience to have a hand in hastening his demise. Mr. Butler discreetly guyed his role. Miss Marie Ascaraga fulfilled the author's trying requirement that Barbara should be even emptier than Isabel, which would seem like asking for a vacuum, and then a super-vacuum.

The costumes were in the crinoline period of the play; and the scenery, apart from the last act setting of "Eleven P. M.," recalled Corse Payton's revival of "Rosedale." Much of Mr. Laokay's spoofing was either pointless modern or tedious antique. His most amusing interpolation, characterized Isabel as a "very emotional lady."

APPEAL TO ALIENS IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following letter from the Committee of Initiative has been published under the signatures of: J. Coudurier de Chassaigne, chairman, (president of the Foreign Press Association), Flor Burton, A. Gersfalk, J. de Marsillac, G. Sauerwein, Kessary, G. Chiese, T. Sambucetti, N. Kittelsen, F. Hendriksson, Borel-Malpert, Edward Marshall, E. P. Bell, John C. Van der Veer (secretary).

From time immemorial aliens resided in Great Britain have enjoyed not only the most generous hospitality, but also the legal protection for their persons and property such as is extended to aliens in no other country in the world. Even in the days of peace these privileges carried with them an obligation; but that obligation has grown infinitely greater since England became involved in the greatest of all wars, which is being fought to vindicate national rights and to preserve individual liberties and common civilization.

The foreign inhabitants of these islands established themselves here of their own free will; they have shared in the common prosperity. Is it their duty to take their fair share in relieving the stress and strain brought by the war upon the country of their adoption, as upon all the belligerent Powers? Those among them who belong to the Allied nations have already obeyed the call to arms and have gone to defend the common cause according to their varied capacities. But a large number of aliens still remain in England who are above military duty or exempt from military duty.

It is to these we appeal. The hour has struck when each and all must come forward to help, in the measure of his ability, the land to which we owe so much. The crisis through which it is passing is grave; the need is urgent. In the words of Mr. Lloyd George: "The time has come for enormous sacrifices on the part of every class in the community."

We aliens are also a part of this community. None of us can remain idle or indifferent while those who have admitted us into the intimacy of their daily lives are sternly putting forth every ounce of their strength.

The development of the National Service plan for the utilization of civilian energies is our opportunity, for almost all the aliens now left here are civilians. Let us embrace it without hesitation. By voluntarily enrolling ourselves therein we can place our services at the disposal of the British Government. We have a definite assurance that no alien will ever be asked to act in a way contrary to his moral or political convictions. A project embodying the conditions under which we can help this country, without encroaching on our allegiance to our own, is being prepared, and a Com-

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

LAURETTE TAYLOR
ACTS "OUT THERE,"
NEW WAR DRAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
"Out There," a dramatic composition in
three parts by J. Hartley Manners, pro-
duced by the author at the Globe Theater,
New York City, with Laurette Taylor
in the leading role, evening of March 27.
The cast:

Annie Hurd.....Laurette Taylor
Lizzie Hurd.....Lynn Fontanne
Mrs. Hurd.....Daisy Belmore
Montague March.....Lewis Edgson
The Surgeon.....Colin Campbell
The Irishman.....Frank Kemble
The Cockney.....J. M. Kerrigan
The Canadian.....Leonard Mudie
The Scotchman.....Douglas Ross
The New Zealander.....A. E. Sproston
A Newcomer.....George Kemble
Another Newcomer.....Philip Newman
Gabrielle.....Catherine Proctor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Out There" is a series of episodes in the career of a Cockney girl from the squalid depths of a self-centered home upward to a place of heroic leadership. In the first act this Joan is an "Annie" "labeled" by her conviction that she must get "out there" and do her bit. The sister, "Princess" Lizzie, rails at her; the mother, stupefied by gin, thinks little of her peculiar ways; and the brother, who of the fatal prize ring punch, will not forsake his role of shirk even when she asks him repeatedly, "If I go, Erb, will you go?" She even has a hard time persuading the family surgeon, who is going to the front, to take her with him. But against all these obstacles she succeeds at last, tucks her home-made Red Cross costume under her arm, bids good-bye with a final appealing glance at Herb, and starts off. That appeal, and the band blaring "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" while the boys march to the house in the distance, are too much for Herb's conviction that home is his proper place, and he leaves that home to mother and sister and enlist.

The second act finds Annie maid of all work in a hospital ward somewhere near the front. The Irishman, the Cockney, the Canadian, the Scotchman and the New Zealander are like children in her hands. She is supposed only to clean up about the place, but she assumes responsibilities that just miss causing her dismissal. For instance, the Irishman, hating the oranges some one is eternally sending him, craves chocolate. The Cockney wants a copy of "The Referee." The Scotchman has to find his "bunnet." The Canadian and the New Zealander have their special yearnings. Annie will get all things for all men. Nobody has any of these things at the front. But she'll find them somewhere. And she does. Annie is that sort. So when they bring in the two newcomers, and one begins to cry out, in delirious crescendo, "One-two-three-four, Charge!" It is not strange that Annie should disobey the nurse's orders, throw back the blanket and lull him to quiet again with "Rock-a-bye, Baby." And when the other leaps up from his cot, as though attacking an enemy, it is like Annie to push him back again. This is the moment when she discovers this second man is her man, the man she has sent to the trenches by withholding her hand until he has served his country.

The first part of the last act shows Annie's family doing their bit. Herb is a trained private about to go to the front. Lizzie is making munitions. The mother has given up gin, for the duration of the war, and opens and shuts a door in a hospital. The last part of the act shows Annie, a certified nurse now, delivering a recruiting speech in a London square.

This last scene deserves adverse criticism on more than one score. It is a severe let-down of interest. You have been watching the development of real characters, and suddenly you are required to leave them to hear a playwright preach a preparedness sermon. Quite evidently it is directed at the American people. Miss Taylor has not the first word of a recruiting speech even though that speech should deserve five times more than this one does. The scene is popular only among those who are certain that the playing of the national anthem in the theater is always an act of unadulterated patriotism.

But Mr. Manners is forgiven, for he has written a second act which will bring even the hardened reviewer to see it again. This act comes close to being stuff like that of which war is made. It is surface stuff, of course, like the Cockney's mouth-organ and the Irishman's terrific grouch. But it is thoroughly human, and it is played by exceedingly accomplished actors who understand how to reflect its humanity. Here Miss Taylor is more at home than she is when delivering a recruiting speech. She does more toward convincing us of duty to country by holding the hand of one wounded man while singing the other to sleep than she could ever do by any amount of theatrical, spotlight exhortation. All this is as good a scene as Mr. Manners has ever written, and as fine an act as one could see in a series of seasons. Some of us hadn't wept since the first time we saw little Eva rising to the skies.

The first act competes closely with the second, both as to playwrighting and playing. Here Miss Fontanne did remarkably fine work as the cynical, sneering, condescending sister. There is no objection in order as to the cast as a whole. The chief drawback of the whole thing is that recruiting scene, in which J. Hartley Manners through Mrs. J. Hartley Manners addresses all Broadway—and the United States at large. Because of that scene alone it ceases to become necessary to dispute the characterization of this piece as a dramatic composition. If the author had held out a little longer against the inclination to make his play "go" by tacking on a scene squaring cur-

rent events, he would have had to his credit a most excellent comedy drama, and without doubt he would also have succeeded in making a much stronger appeal for the patriotism that consists of doing one's bit as Annie did hers.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At least once in a season one should be permitted to use such a phrase as "resting on their oars." Therefore let it be said that New York theaters this week are resting on their oars. One or two new pieces and a film worth mentioning do swing into the public gaze, but things to write about will be scarce until next Monday, when the long pull and the hard pull through the spring and early summer season will begin. At the Garden Theater the coming Thursday night Mrs. Haggood will present a company of Negro players in three pieces by Ridgely Torrence, "Granny Maumee," "The Rider of Dreams" and "Simon of Cyrene." Robert Edmond Jones has designed costumes and scenery and the production also marks his debut as director. Another debut of significance occurs this week, that of Theodore Roosevelt in the motion pictures. Film patrons know his smile, of course, but evidently he is branching out into picture work of wider scope than those characteristic poses which always end a moment after the camera man has persuaded the subject to take off his hat and bow at least once bareheaded. Mr. Roosevelt appears in several scenes of "Womanhood," a second preparedness film by Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, written this time with the assistance of Cyrus Townsend Brady. The picture goes on this week at the Broadway. Henry Miller is at the Standard in "The Great Divide." And May Irwin is singing about cooking and other things domestic at the Palace.

Among the things to come shortly is Sir Herbert Tree's production of "Colonel Newcome," Michael Morton's dramatization of Thackeray's "The Newcomes." The piece succeeds "Miss Springtime" at the New Amsterdam April 10, with Sir Herbert playing the Colonel, and his cast including Elsie Mackaye, Robert Rendel, Katherine Sayre, Warburton Gables and Sydney Greenstreet. "Cheating Cheaters" ended its run at the Eltinge Saturday and "Lilac Time" is transferred there from the Republic, where on April 16 "Peter Ibbetson" will be produced by a cast headed by Jack Barrymore, Constance Collier, Lionel Barrymore and Laura Hope Crews. "En Garde," née "The Master of Arms," by Atherton Brownell, will be presented next Monday. On the same night Mr. Arliss will revive "Disraeli" at the Knickerbocker. "Joan the Woman" ends its run at the Forty-fourth Street April 15. "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" will be put on for a spring run by Hale Hamilton and Edward Ellis. The engagement of William Collier in "Nothing But the Truth" has been extended again at the Longacre, and pieces heading this way and hoping to find an empty theater somewhere include "The Pawn," with Frank Keenan, "Grasshopper," dealing with Irish life, and "His Little Widows."

"The Willow Tree" at the Cohan & Harris Theater uses a handsome sliding screen instead of a curtain, and it is worth letting the press agent tell us about. This screen is not part of the usual equipment of a Japanese theater but is a purely theatrical venture designed to prepare the audience atmospherically for the play. It is also an attempt to get away from the usual and often shabby curtain which ordinarily, as some readers may have noticed, separates the audience from the play. The design has a direct bearing on the story, showing the Princess of the Willow Tree bidding a sad farewell to Ito-moto, her lover—the gentleman on the second panel at the right. These panels, owing to expense of lacquer, are made of patent leather. Each is 4 feet by 9 feet, and you can find out for yourself how many pairs of dress shoes each panel might have made, and just how many cracks each panel would carry, figuring three to each shoe. The figures were cut out of profile board, modeled in horse hair, and covered with linen. Brocade silk costumes were then sewed over the linen, while faces and hands were made of white glove kid. And the most significant detail of all is that of the fishes along the bottom of the panels. For Benrimo and Harrison got the idea of the play in a Philadelphia fish house. Can anybody say with justice that Broadway cares nothing for the symbolic in its drama?

Coincidence and the unexpected are familiar enough ingredients of the drama. So is the old-fashioned bell-rope, a single tug at which brings on stage a bored butler or a petite maid, to whom the bell-ringer will deliver some order essential to the advancement of the plot, such as "Tell her Ladyship I would appreciate it if she could see me here, at once," or "Have James bring around the motor." (Looking at watch) "I must catch the noon train for town"; or, "If a gentleman with gray side-whiskers and a long black coat calls for me I am out—out—you understand?" Now many of us have hoped through countless bell-rope plays, that coincidence would cause something unexpected to happen, some day, in answer to the tug. Think of the satisfaction, then, in being able to record that the bell-rope has finally justified all that watchful longing—and on Broadway, too. It was the other day at the Comedy. Arthur Hohl lay stretched out on the couch in that gloomy piece, "The Poor Fool." Suddenly he reached for the bell-rope. We closed our eyes, hoping that something more interesting than a butler or a maid

might happen. And since coincidences are always more unbelievable than those practiced by the dramatists, something did! Out in Forty-first Street, at the exact instant Mr. Hohl pulled the rope, an automobile suffered one of those resounding backfires that frequently jolt you into looking for a man with a gun, or a bomb. After a few moments of laughter the play droned on. But that bell-rope had waked up the whole house, and in the future bell-ropes will be regarded with increased respect. They have latent powers hitherto unsuspected.

New theaters are springing up all around and it is hard to keep the facts about them from running together into a bit of blurry misinformation. Latest announcements show, for the present at least, that the Craigs will not do anything more at the Garrick, but will locate in the theater being built next to the Shubert on Forty-fourth Street. The new house adjoining the Morosco on Forty-fifth, designed to be the home of M. Bonheur's French plays, will open in April as a regular English-speaking theater, named the Bijou. This seems to shunt the French players back to the Garrick. As this is written late information arrives that the Shuberts have acquired another plot of land on West Forty-ninth Street, and that Norworth & Shannon are going ahead with their plans to put up a house in Forty-eighth Street. Nothing could be busier than a theatrical man, inspired by a golden season, hunting for a place to plant another house along Broadway; nothing except a reviewer seeking to chronicle the results of that hunting.

The fair for the benefit of the Actors' Fund will be held at Grand Central Palace May 12-21. There will be no Maude Adams tour this season. After her engagement at the Empire in "A Kiss for Cinderella," which closes May 5, she plans to take a long vacation. "Under Pressure" is the name of a piece by Sydney Rosenfeld in which Fred Niblo will be featured. "The Man Who Lost," by Adeline Leitzauch and Theodore A. Liebler Jr., which has just been brought out in Pittsburgh, is a play of the theater and features Brandon Tynan. Mme. Yvette Guilbert announces two farewell recitals at Maxine Elliott's Theater on the afternoons of April 10 and 13; the program for the former will include love songs of France, for the latter legends, carols, popular songs, a pantomime and dances for children. Miss Alice Nielsen has been engaged by Comstock & Gest to start next season in a musical version of "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," music by Rudolf Friml, book by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse.

LITTLE THEATER IN
MILWAUKEE HAS A
POPULAR APPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Upon the success of a campaign now being waged here for 800 new members of the organization which conducts the Little Theater depends in large measure the future enlarged usefulness of an organization that is perhaps unique among noncommercial theaters. If the campaign succeeds, the organization—a thousand strong—will ask the city to aid in the establishment of a municipal theater, where standard plays could be given at admission rates of 10 and 20 cents, the prices charged now for the Little Theater offerings, except in the few cases where the producing expense has been unusually heavy.

Mrs. Edith Adams Stewart, director, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "We are not organized to exploit any playwright, nationality of playwrights or even ourselves as players, nor do we pose as art producers, although we aim to put on productions as artistically as we can. We try to offer plays that carry a message. That does not mean that the play must be somber, but it does mean that it must be a thinking play."

"For instance, two years ago we put on a part of 'The Bluebird.' We chose that because we felt that when children were asked to give their time and effort to prolonged rehearsals, they should be getting something of value. We gave it first in our own small playroom and then in one of the larger theaters. This year we repeated the performance. That we might reach as many as possible, we made the admission price 10 cents. Later we gave the piece without charge to groups of children who otherwise would have had no entertainment."

"Believing that Charles Rann Kennedy's 'The Terrible Meek' has a message of peace for people today, and knowing that our own playhouse was too small to accommodate the many who would like to see it, we arranged to have the drama given at the end of the regular vaudeville program in one of the larger theaters."

The Milwaukee Little Theater started informally in the proposal by some of Mrs. Stewart's pupils—she is a professional reader—that the acts of "The Bluebird" which she had been reading could be staged by the group to advantage. This was done with success. Other plays followed. An organization was effected, an unoccupied room in a down-town office building was purchased as a playhouse, and a Chicago firm donated chairs "to be the property of the Little Theater so long as its purpose was not changed."

This year the Little Theater, in addition to "The Bluebird" and "The Terrible Meek," has given Sada Cowan's two-act play, "The State Florida," and the one-act play, "Augustus in Search of a Father." Some of the

things previously given include Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," Alice Brown's "The Sugar House," Bjornson's "A Lesson in Marriage," Marion Craig Wentworth's "The Flower Shop," William Vaughan Moody's "The Faith Healer," William Butler Yeats' "The Land of Heart's Desire," "On the Road to Tokio." Occasionally a program of plays by Milwaukee writers is given. In rehearsal now is a promising play by a Milwaukee woman.

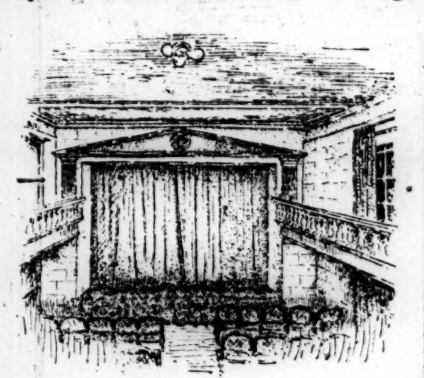
A reading circle for the study of modern drama has been started by Mrs. Stewart. This class is open to the public and members may bring their friends.

AMERICAN ART
OF DRAMA, AIM
OF THE BRAMHALL

Butler Davenport, Manager of
Unique New York Chamber
Theater, Explains His Ideas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a little building at the corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street the Bramhall Playhouse, one of the smallest theaters in the United States, is producing American plays with American players; for its director, Butler Davenport, is convinced that, although



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Bramhall Playhouse, New York

there is no country in art, it is time for the life of the United States to be given an art expression in the theater. "The French have long had such expression in Molière," says Mr. Davenport, "the Russians in the Art Theater of Moscow, the Germans in the Freie-Bühne theater in Berlin and, within recent years, the Irish people in the work of the Irish Players at the Abbey Theater in Dublin."

"In art painting, music, sculpture, literature, drama, acting and architecture Americans for generations have been mentally running all over the globe, scanning the works of other races, copying, imitating, presenting their views and ideas of life for the consideration of our people. In the days of the Union Square Theater we flocked to France for her views of life, expressed through the medium of the play, and for many years most of the life depicted on the stage was that of the French. Later came England's day; then, recently, we've had a fling at Russia, the Orient, a bit of Hungary, some German—always looking at life through foreign eyes."

"Why do we study their lives and problems when so many of our own lie unheeded all around us? It is time that we saw ourselves looked at, thought over, laughed at, cried over; were proud of our own lives, struggles, mistakes, defeats, triumphs—not always spending our time inspecting those of our neighbors. Our people are ready to do this. Of that I am convinced from our experience with 'Keeping Up Appearances.'"

At the Bramhall the play is first, the players second, the place of the play third. This playhouse is at once charming and artistic, without having any too prominent features, such as cubist decorations or wooden benches instead of chairs. It contains about 220 seats, with a stage large enough to enable any play to be presented in a satisfactory and professional manner.

At present Mr. Davenport is giving a play of his own, "Keeping Up Appearances," a tragic-comedy, which was presented at the Comedy Theater some years ago, and deals with the shame of a modern American family. It is a typically American play, and for that reason was selected by Mr. Davenport as an example of what he is endeavoring to do. It is not his intention to produce his own work exclusively.

Mr. Davenport is attempting to do in the United States what André Antoine did 25 years ago in Paris, and what Jacques Copeau, who has recently arrived in this country, is again trying to do in France. Those men are in open revolt against the modern business methods of the stage.

M. Copeau says: "It would be useless to write strong plays today. They would find no theater to receive them."

Mr. Davenport says: "We do not decay the 'Polynannas' and the 'Daddy Long-Legs,' but surely there is room for, and enough intelligent people to support, a theater where the play is not entirely given over to actions and utterances wholly sentimental or impossibly romantic and absurd. We all love sweetness, childishness and nonsense to a certain extent, but some of us do grow up."

"It may be argued that Antoine's

work itself was not a success, and that after a period of eight years, during which time he was for the most part laughed at and derided, his organization has drifted apart and scattered. Also, that the only one of his many author protégés, whom he undertook to exploit, that in any way fulfilled the promise of future greatness, was Eugene Brieux. But it was the work of Antoine and his Théâtre Libre that paved the way for such playwrights as George de Porto-Riche, Henri Lavedan, Paul Hervieu, Maurice Donnay and Jules Lemaitre, to say nothing of the influence that Antoine created in the reception of plays of Rostand and Bernstein.

"Finding no place for the vital truths of life, whether expressed through the medium of farce, comedy, satire, drama or tragedy, in the 'show houses,' I determined that New York should have a playhouse in the material, like the one I had lived in, worked over, mentally so many years. In 'darkest Twenty-seventh Street,' as it has been called, I found a structure, originally a home, then a hall, and later a church for various denominations. After many long, struggling months, during every day of which I opened the doors early in the morning, closing them at night after the day's work, of actual labor with the men, it stood completed."

"With the playhouse in hand and the play to produce, I looked for the players to play the people, and I found them—as Yeats, Synge and Lady Gregory found the Irish Players, after having the English for their first season in Irish plays. They found them in the fields and shops; I, in companies playing Shakespeare, the 'movies' and the stock companies, and just leaving the acting schools. Some of them originators, others imitative artists, each and every one an individual, requiring a little different method of treatment to bring out the character of the play through them to the audience."

"It should never be an arbitrary question of what the player or the producer wants; concerning the part, but always, first and foremost, what the character is, what it would do, under existing conditions surrounding it. That is the point of view to be constantly kept in mind. 'Is this what you want?' the rather irate actress asked, flinging her hands out, as she came toward the front of the stage at the Bramhall. 'It isn't a question of what you want or I want, Miss Blank,' I replied, 'but of what the character created through me—lived by you—is; that is the vital thing, to find out from the situation she is in, the emotions she is acting under, what kind of a creature she is.'"

"The place of the play must be so pictured that it will carry the atmosphere of the character's surroundings in the life of the play to the audience, who go along playing with them, imaginatively and emotionally, as life in the play unfolds. Life in the play, the play in life, are really worthwhile things in the life of a people, unconsciously learning many vital lessons through their entertainment. And a playhouse such as 'The House of Truth' hopes, aims and means to be for America, can be of great value in the development of a race in time to produce citizens of the universe, rising above nationalism into the universal."

LONDON NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England, March 1.—During his short "causerie" before the performance on Saturday afternoon last, of "Le Malade Imaginaire," given as the first of their Matinées Classiques by the Théâtre des Allées at the Court Theater, M. Prouman, the provinceur du Lycée Français de Londres, in reminding the audience that this play was the last Molière wrote, added that it might justly be called his swan song. On this acceptance Molière's song certainly reaches its finest note of brilliant satire, when it epitomizes the theme of his play as the curtain falls on the second act, and Argan declares he has been so busy all day he has not had time to remember how ill he is. Molière's plays are known "in and out and round about" by every student and reader, and though "Le Malade Imaginaire" was written in 1673, it is as fresh today as it was then, by proof of the brilliancy of its satirical truth. The performance was shorn of prologue, ballets, and interludes, but it was admirable so far as it went. Mlle. Valentine Tessier was a valuable Toinette, M. Yvan Servais gave fine humor to his lines as Argan, and MM. Saint-Vallon and Fernand Léane were excellent fun as the father and son Diafoirus. But the surprise of the afternoon was the acting of little Mlle. Martens as Louison. She is a born artist, and a born actress, her work was entirely remarkable. M. Strossco as Cléante would have shown more courtesy to the audience and to the great author if he had learnt his part, instead of repeating it generally after the prompter. His singing when he sang alone left nothing to be desired; he was less happy in his duet with Mlle. Meyrall, who played Angélique.

"Young England" revived at Drury Lane on Saturday night, seems to have gained considerably in its new home by the augmented orchestra and bigger stage. Practically the whole of the original cast remain. The prologue is, however, now spoken by Mr. Haydn Coffin, and Mr. William Cromwell has taken Mr. Walter Passmore's part as Drake's Drummer. From Daly's to Drury Lane is a big step, but Mr. Courtneidge will feel satisfied that it is a wise one.

"The Bing Girls," the new entertainment at the Alhambra, hardly comes up to the level of "The Bing Boys," but drastically cut and with the fun worked up, it may still pull into shape. Miss Violet Lorraine has two songs that may become popular, "Let the Great Big World Keep Turn-

ing," and "So He Followed Me." It is perhaps more the fault of the authors than of Mr. Wilkie Bard and Mr. Joseph Coyne, if there is humor wanting in their scenes.

Mr. Charles B. Cochran reopens the Ambassador's about the end of next week with a quadruple bill, consisting of the amusing French farce, "Gonzague," in which Mr. Leon Morton, who created the principal part at the Palais Royal in Paris, is to appear, with Mlle. Valentine Tessier, M. Crommelynck, Mlle. Sylva Dancourt, and M. Jules Delaere. Another item is the one-act play, "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," by Anatole France, "founded on the Lives, Herodotus Deeds, and Sayings of Gargantua and his Son Pantagruel." In this play Miss Lillah McCarthy will appear with Messrs. Charles Doran, George Elton, and C. M. Hallard. The program also includes a play called "Class," by Robert Vansittart. This is a one-act story of the French Revolution, and will be played by Miss McCarthy and Mr. C. M. Hallard. Finally, there will be a series of dances by Mlle. Paulette de Val, in which under the title of "Dance Creations" she will typify the extravagance of modern fashions!

Later in the season Mr. Charles Cochran will present M. Sacha Guitry and his Bouffes Parisiennes Company in M. Guitry's play "Jean de la Fontaine."

Mr. Malby's new three-act comedy is to be produced at the Garrick on Saturday afternoon, and is now entitled "Petticoats." Miss Mille Hylton has been compelled to retire from the cast, and her part will be played by Miss Frances White. There is not a male character in the piece. The entire action takes place in Mrs. Fletcher's flat, the part which Miss Hylton was to have filled. There are as already stated, 17 female characters in the piece, all ready to fill the berths at home, now vacated by the men.

It is now decided that the new Empire revue is to be presented under the title of "Hanky-Panky," instead of "1917."

AMERICAN DRAMA
WAYMARKS

"GRIFITH DAVENPORT"—1899

Pertinent to the observance of American drama year, by the Drama League of America and other organizations interested in the art of the theater, is a survey of the history of drama in the United States as this history has been made by epoch-making plays and by style-establishing producers. The present article touches on the accomplishment of James A. Herne—actor, stage director and dramatist. Much of the material for this and other articles in this series, as well as facts about old theaters in the United States, which have appeared in these columns, have been obtained from items in the Theater Collection of Harvard University.

James A. Herne, after making out of commercial theater management and conventional playwrighting a fortune reputed to have exceeded \$100,000, accepted Ibsen's dramatic theory of verity and detachment, adopted Henry George's ideal of a social system, and tried to write up to his revised artistic and social conscience. He expressed himself without compromise in two plays, "Margaret Fleming" (1899) and "Griffith Davenport" (1899).

Herne went on the stage in 1859, became a valuable character actor in a few years, and before long was a San Francisco theatrical manager. He came east in "Hearts of Oak," a melodrama which he wrote with David Belasco, and which served him a dozen years. Later came "The Minute Man" and "Drifting Apart," which proved of little interest. In 1889 Herne, encouraged by his wife, presented briefly an unconventional serious play, "Margaret Fleming," in Chickering Hall, Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Herne took the leading roles in this piece, which argued for a single moral standard for men and women. In 1891 Herne's "Shore Acres" was produced. This was the last play staged by the Boston Museum Stock Company, who appeared in it for 114 performances, an unusually long run for the period. Much of this success, undoubtedly, was due to Mr. Herne's skill as a stage director and as a developer of acting talent. In these fields he has been surpassed in the United States only by Belasco.

"Shore Acres," and "Sag Harbor" (1899) made a good deal of money for Mr. Herne. They were good rural melodramas of their sort, better than usual when it came to the characterization of those personages which had little to do with the plot. Mr. Herne was much given to using the brother-against-brother story in some form, a theme that has never been particularly palatable in the theater. The power of these plays lay in the illusion of actuality obtained by means of artful visual and anecdotal detail broadly handled; and the convincing drawing of such characters as were not distorted to agree with a formulated plot.

In "Griffith Davenport" Herne connotes the causes that led up to the Civil War in the United States, and pictures without theatrical sensationalism that war's consequences. The national struggle is epitomized in a Southern family divided against itself over the question of slavery. Griffith Davenport, a circuit rider, has inherited a number of slaves. With the approval of his younger son, but in opposition to the opinion of his wife and her elder son, Davenport releases the slaves, who find themselves childishly unable to adjust themselves to a society organized to keep Negroes enslaved.

During the third act Davenport is asked by his neighbors to side with the South. He refuses and is evicted

from his home. Still a harder trial is before him. He has pointed out to the military officials that the battle of Bull Run was lost because of the leaders' unfamiliarity with the battlefield. Now another army is to go South and he, because of his intimate knowledge of the region gained in the course of his preaching tours, is asked to lead a division into the countryside to which he has long ministered. He finally accepts. The play ends somewhat inconclusively on a speech by Davenport in which he foresees the nation again united like a loving family.

The fourth act was voted by players and reviewers below the level of the preceding three; yet the play as a whole was probably as fine a work of native dramatic art as the theater in the United States has seen; perhaps as fine as it has seen. James A. Herne proved, as Lewis C. Strang points out in his "Famous Actors of the Day," that drama could be written without forced climaxes, and yet be full of absorbing dramatic interest.

"CASE OF LADY
CAMBER" PUT ON
IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

"The Case of Lady Camber," four-act play by Horace Annesley Vachell, presented by Charles Frohman at the Lyceum Theater, New York City, evening of March 27. The cast:

Lady Camber.....H. E. Herbert
Sir Bedford Slutter.....W. L. Abingdon
Harley Napier.....Lyn Harding
Ruckle.....Henry Dorton
Lady Camber.....Mary Boland
Lady Matilda Rye.....Kate Sergeantson
Peach.....Louie Emery
Esther Yorke.....Sydney Shields

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This is theatrical melodrama on a par with the paper-covered novel. The author uses theatrical devices which are not remarkable either for their power of appeal or novelty. Her drama packs into his four acts a great deal of that valuable element, suspense, and there is little doubt that most of his audiences sit out on the edge of their chairs in a fashion that always warms the heart of the box office man. A playgoing public that keeps "The Thirteenth Chair" on the boards for month after month, going to see the play the second time in order to find out how it seems to know all along that the telltale knife which did the crime was in plain sight, will not find it hard to bestow patronage on the little mystery that cropped up when Lady Camber's case was too much for the human physician.

She came to Dr. Napier, as those who read the review of the London performance in these columns may remember, because Sir Bedford had not succeeded in curing her. Dr. Napier prescribed absolute seclusion. For a month she improved, then on the first day after seeing her husband again she began to fail. Now the husband had known Nurse Yorke years ago, and it was not a friendship which she cherished. Hence it was easy for Peach, one of those witches that do not ride broomsticks, to stir up things by filling her Ladyship's mind with suspicion and jealousy. Things looked quite black for Nurse Yorke when even Dr. Napier began to believe she was something to Sir Herbert, but they looked blacker still when Lady Camber passed away under conditions warranting suspicion that Dr. Napier's own pet poison had been used. And since Nurse Yorke had the only key to the cabinet containing that poison—but, really, it isn't necessary to relate the story further. In the end, as everybody knows, everybody lives happily ever after, except poor Lady Camber, who had to be put out of the way to make two thrilling final acts.

Unless you see only a few plays a season, watching one like this is like watching the machinery in the engine room of a ship. The action of this piece causes the action of that, and so on, the whole being dependent upon its various parts. And the other keeps busy with his long-spouted can. Mr. Vachell is a busy officer. He has a fair bit of machinery here, and most of his audiences would rather see the gears than the thing, squeak now and then. Such plays, too, are like the vendor of toy dogs along Broadway. He pulls their tails and there is a squeak. You may buy a dog, take him home and find him wholly minus the squeak, no matter how hard you pull his tail. Then you discover the squeak was in the mouth of the vendor all the time. Such is melodrama. The noise it makes comes from the author, and the players are merely automatons in his hands.

The present automations are very good ones. Mr. Harding sometimes waxes loud when restraint would strengthen his case, but for all that he does interesting work. Miss Boland makes clear the crass irritability of Lady Camber, and yet hints at the finer stuff lying beneath, if only there were love, somewhere, to bring it out. Miss Shields is quite a juvenile nurse, but she has the knowledge of acting which is necessary to make that a saving rather than a condemning grace. Miss Emery plays her familiar slavery as well as ever. Adverse criticism of Mr. Abingdon's Sir Bedford would doubtless be founded less on anything histrionic than on a penetrating and painful prejudice against all English stage gentlemen who wear mutton chops, light colored gaiters and pomposity.

GREEK PLAY AT ANN ARBOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—All the resources of the classical department of the University of Michigan joined in the preparations for a performance of "Iphigenia in Tauris" in Greek, under the auspices of the Classical Club, in Hill Auditorium, March 29. Dr. Orma Butler made special studies for the costumes, Professor Kenyon for the dances, and Prof. A. A. Stanley for the music.

THE HOME FORUM

Perambulating the City
Boundaries

"Oh, how I wish you had been in Oxford to go with me round the city boundaries," writes J. R. Green, the historian, in one of his letters. "About once in eight years the Mayor has to do this, winding up with a great feed. I was invited and went. We marched in red and fur (i. e. the Corporation), cocked hats and mace, down the High to Magdalen Bridge. Here we dismissed the rifle band, the aldermen doffed their robes, the bulk of the crowd dispersed, but the faithful followed the Mayor in punts across the stream, along the Cherwell Meadows, across Christ-church Mead by the side of the ditch that runs across it and then entering some house boats which were waiting for us with the ladies on board, we went as far as the Long Bridge where the city boundary stone is situated. Here we were joined by the king of the Slavonians, a club of firemen who are now dying out, arrayed in aldermanic costume, with a royal crown of 'real gold,' as the ladies all averred, upon his head."

"Bidding adieu to the monarch we again returned, bade farewell to the ladies, and punted under those arches on which Randall's house stands into the Hincksey meadows, through which, muddy as they were, we proceeded to pound. We were cheered by the merry beat of the city drum—the city life having been early 'winded' and dropped behind. 'You make me quite wild, you do,' said the drum as he dragged forward his lagging comrade, but the life was too exhausted to reply." From Hincksey "onwards we trudged towards Godstow," only pausing at Botley "to shy bread and cheese" at the crowd; "you may fancy what a glorious scramble it was. My party now led 'across country,' but getting pounded at the second hedge, I was picked up by the alderman who was comfortably ensconced in a punt, and conveyed to the dinner at Godstow. The feed at an end, off we started again," but as the plank-bearers were no longer in the procession, "the Mayor had to jump ditches—item the mace. The Mayor did wonders, and reflected credit on the city. The mace made off acquaintance with the mud. So we emerged on Portmeadow, which is a perfect quagmire now, only to be padded through, and crossing the two roads descended into the vale of the Cherwell, where the aldermen again embarked, while I managed to scramble over hedges and ditches as best I might, and in a mangled and fragmentary condition emerged near Holywell Church, rejoining the procession at Magdalen Bridge, and marched home to the 'sound of trumpets.' As a bit of pluck, I finished the evening at the theater."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Turning of the Ways in Old Oxford, England

Dr. Johnson's first visit to Oxford after he left off his student's life at the University is described by Boswell, who quotes the following account furnished to him by the Rev. Thomas Warton:

"When Johnson came to Oxford in 1754, the long vacation was beginning, and most people were leaving the place. This was the first time of his being there after quitting the University. The next morning after his arrival, he wished to see his old college, Pembroke. I went with him. He was highly pleased to find all the old college servants which he had left there still remaining... and expressed great satisfaction at being recognized by them, and conversed with them familiarly."

"In the course of this visit, Johnson and I walked three or four times to

Elmsfield, a village beautifully situated about three miles from Oxford, to see Mr. Wise, Radclivian librarian, with whom Johnson was much pleased. At this place Mr. Wise... read to us a dissertation which he was preparing for the press, entitled 'A History and Chronology of the Fabulous Ages. Some old divinities of Thrace, related to the Titans, and called the Cabiri, made a very important part of the theory of this piece, and in conversation afterwards Mr. Wise talked much of his Cabiri. As we returned to Oxford in the evening, I outwalked Johnson, and he cried out 'Suffamia,' a Latin word, which came from his mouth with peculiar grace, and was as much as to say, 'Put on your drag chain.' Before we got home I again walked too fast for him; and he now cried out, 'Why, you walk as if you

were pursued by all the Cabiri in a body.' In an evening we frequently took long walks from Oxford into the country, returning to supper. Once, in our way home, we viewed the ruins of the abbey of Osney and Rewley, near Oxford. After at least half an hour's silence, Johnson said, 'I viewed them with indignation!' We had then a long conversation on Gothic buildings; and in talking of the form of old halls, he said, 'In these halls, the fireplace was anciently in the middle of the room, till the Whigs removed it on one side.'

In the Forest Region of Etna

How gracious is the mountain at this hour!
A thousand times have I been here alone
Or with the revelers from the mountain towns,
But never on so fair a morn'—the sun
Is shining on the brilliant mountain crests,
And on the highest pines: but further down
Here in the valley is in shade: the sward
Is dark, and on the stream the mist still hangs;
One sees one's foot-prints crush'd in the wet grass,
One's breath curls in the air; and on these pines
That climb from the stream's edge, the long gray tufts,
Which the goats love, are jewel'd thick with dew.
—Matthew Arnold.

For Others

Man does not live to be worked for, but to work for others.—Tolstoy.

The Ichang Gorge

There were many delays at the start, but finally, Mrs. J. F. Bishop writes in "The Yangtze Valley and Beyond," "we coasted off from the shore; the oars were plied to a wild chorus; that looked like a cleft in the rock appeared, and making an abrupt turn round a high rocky point in all the thrill of novelty and expectation, we were in the Ichang Gorge, the first and one of the grandest of those gigantic clefts through which the Great River, at times a mile in breadth, there compressed into a limit of from four hundred to one hundred and fifty yards, has carved a passage through the mountains."

"The change from a lakelike stretch, with its light and movement, to a dark and narrow gorge black with the shadows of nearly perpendicular limestone cliffs, broken up into buttresses and fantastic towers of curiously splintered and weathered rock, culminating in the 'Pillar of Heaven,' a limestone pinnacle rising sheer from the water, to a height of eighteen hundred feet, is so rapid as to bewilder the senses. The expression 'lost in admiration' is a literally correct one. At once I saw the reason why the best descriptions, which are those of Captain Blakiston and Mr. A. Little, have a certain amount of 'fuzziness,' and fail to convey a definite picture."

"With a strong, fair wind our sail was set; the creek and swift of the oars was exchanged for the low music of the river, as it parted under our prow; and the deep water (from fifty to a hundred feet), of a striking bottle-green color, was unbroken by a swirl

On God's Side

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS reasonable to suppose that if a referendum of Christendom on the question whether men and women should at all times choose God's side were taken, the result would be a clear affirmative. For the God of Christendom is an all-wise and all-good Being; therefore to be on His side can never be a mistake; rather, every one will admit that it must be a positive benefit. This is entirely outside the range of speculation, the intricacies of theology, or the perversity of the carnal mind. But the carnal mind is responsible for the persistence with which mortals try to live without God. To live with Him is to know Him. Such knowledge is the highest to which man can attain. It is the spiritual understanding that is life eternal. Moreover it is a present possibility. He who would throw doubt on such a statement would do well to make a study of Christian Science. He will there find a rational and scientific solution of the many perplexities that the human mind has raised. The spiritual logic of this Science appeals to the man who must reason out things, just as much as the signs that follow them that believe appeal to him who is only convinced by practical fruits. The honest thinker, whatever his intellectual caliber or his status in society, may safely reckon that here he can learn that his natural mental habitat is a consciousness of God as Life, Truth and Love, which will effectually equip him for the warfare with the beliefs of sin and disease.

But it is not to be supposed that this knowledge is to be gained in one jump. You cannot be on God's side by merely affirming that you will be. The world is full of mere talk about the wisdom of trusting God and doing

His will. But wherever there is one man who is really trusting and really seeking to do God's will in the way that Christ Jesus taught and practiced, you have a man who is a power for good among his fellows, because he is living with the full recognition of divine Principle as his standard. Because this standard is perfection, there are those who think that it is quite useless to attempt to reach it. The mistake here made is akin to that which leads a man to say that he would be quite willing to be on God's side if he knew for certainty which side that was. It is obvious that what is needed here is such a revelation and realization of the truth as will give an absolutely right conception of God and man. And there can be no clearer revelation than that which is to be found in the Bible as it is spiritually interpreted in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science.

The human mind can be taught rightly just as well as wrongly. When it goes to the source of all good it responds to that which must establish thought on a foundation of righteousness. "The effect of this Science," says Mrs. Eddy, "is to stir the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind." (Science and Health, p. 162.) There never was a man yet who did not find that in proportion to his willingness to be guided and governed by this Mind, he became capable of solving every life problem. And in this he progresses more rapidly, and saves himself from a thousand snares, if his motives are pure and unselfish. "Let no man seek his own, but each his neighbor's good," to quote the revised

version of Paul's injunction to the Corinthians, is not only a sound spiritual maxim, but sound common sense. He who is sincerely desirous of living and working on God's side should pray to be healed of selfishness. He will do that as he learns that true prayer is right desire, or that constant recognition of the allness of good which eliminates from one's consciousness the pernicious belief in the reality and power of evil. For God can be the creator of only that which is harmonious, perfect, real, and eternal, and to class evil in this category would make human redemption hopeless.

The reasonable man, as he comes to think of it, will frankly admit that he only makes the best of himself and this world, as well as does the best for his fellows, when he lives in copartnership with God. And it is very likely that he would also concede that if he worked half as hard to bring spiritual good into his life, and to reflect that good every day, as he does in the pursuit of material pleasure and profit, the dividends from his expenditure of wholesome effort would be beyond expectation. If he doubts this, let him put it to the test. There is nothing to hinder but his own indifference or ignorance; in other words, a quite erroneous belief about the human capacity to apprehend and apply the truth. When he understands that "The Christian Science God is universal, eternal, divine Love, which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death" (Science and Health, p. 140); when he grasps the fact, of inestimable value to mankind, that the man whom God made is immune from every phase of sin, sorrow and mortality, he will learn that the metaphysics of healing is simply that spiritual understanding which accepts without demur that man can and does in reality only live on the side of, and in harmony with, God's infinite plan. That activity will take the form of ever being on the watch against lawlessness, moreover, it will result in a positive acquisition of moral strength and holy purpose, in which divine Principle is the beacon light of all purpose and endeavor.

"The predisposing and exciting cause of all defeat and victory under the sun," says Mrs. Eddy on page 267 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "rests on this scientific basis: that action, in obedience to God, spiritualizes man's motives and methods, and crowns them with success; while disobedience to this divine Principle materializes human modes and consciousness, and defeats them."

Jerusalem

The story of Jerusalem is one of the most wonderful in the world, besides being of unparalleled importance to the human race. Insignificant in power even at its greatest, it has been, through all the ages of secular history, no better than a tributary and dependent of great empires which have risen and fallen and passed away, yet left this little city on its hills, always the most interesting spot on earth, indestructible; the source of the mightiest influence, the foundation of the greatest systems of earthly law and thought. Before the literature of Greece had been thought of, song and story and the noblest inspirations of philosophy and poetry came to being on the little crests of Zion and Moriah; the Temple had been built there which, though destroyed, burned, broken down, a dozen times, swept far from sight and knowledge, has never faded from the memory and imagination of men; and the records of humanity had begun to be put forth in full splendor of character and impulse and feeling, in chronicles which are as fresh and living now as when they were transcripts of the life of three thousand years ago. We go no further than the heroic age of Hebrew genius when we name this date: beyond, in the mist of the ages, before even ancient Egypt had begun to engrave her rigid annals upon stone, the record goes back, not in hieroglyphics, but in histories of living men. A learned sect studies and scrutinizes with painful confusion of images what a great Rameses may or may not have done; but a child of today wants no better entertainment than that story of Joseph and his brethren which is told in every language and never fails to touch the simple heart. Before Homer had begun his primitive minstrel strain to celebrate the flights and wiles of the chiefs and kings, Isaiah had risen to the highest heights of poetry, had opened the great, dim gates of Hades, and had revealed, on the other hand, a dazzling glimpse of a heaven in which one God sat upon a throne of

light, and judged and tried the spirits of men. There is no such record in all the histories. The Psalms which began with David breathe forth the deepest emotions of our race today. The wisdom which throughout all the tenacious East bears the name of Solomon, has never been outpassed by any successor. And when we descend the course of the ages and come to a still more glorious history, it is Jerusalem, which is the scene of tragedy and triumph, of the greatest and most wonderful life which was ever lived among men.—Margaret O. W. Oliphant.

Trade-Wind

Breath of the seas, of the four-way seas,
Balm of the tropic isles,
Wafture of ease, of the month-long ease
Roll of the magic miles.—
The trade wind blows from the end of days
Soft and silken and rare,
Curling the crests of the blue-white sprays
Playing my sleeves and hair.

Blow, ye trade-wind, blow,
The ship is swinging low;
Blow, ye trade-wind, blow,
Around the world we go.

Dreams of the mains, of the blue thin mains
Sighted from tar-patched sails.
Call of the lanes, of the long salt lanes,
Flavor of old sea-tales.—
Down the tropic and far on the Line
Safe past the doldrum calms
The trades bring word of the rovet brine
And reefs thin-ringed with palms.

Blow, ye trade-wind, blow
With music soft and low;
Blow, ye trade-wind, blow,
Over the earth we go.

Athwart the lines the world-winds roam—
The freighted ships are sailing home.
—L. H. Bailey.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1917

EDITORIALS

"Running Amuck"

THE speech addressed last night, by the President of the United States, to the houses of Congress, is one of the most momentous which any President has ever been called upon to make. For the first time in the history of the country the Government and the people are preparing to intervene in a European war, and they are preparing to intervene in defense of those ideals which led the early Pilgrims to seek liberty of conscience beyond the Atlantic, and the United Colonies to challenge the right of an autocratic Government to circumscribe their political liberties.

There was no more remarkable passage in Mr. Wilson's speech than that in which he frankly declared that friendship with a Government as absolutely hostile to all democratic institutions as is the Government of Germany today, was an impossibility. "We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose," he declared, "because we know that in such a Government, following such methods, we cannot have a friend; and that in the pursuance of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic Governments of the world." Nor was Mr. Wilson content to leave this charge without a precise definition. He was careful to explain that the quarrel of the United States, as indeed it is true of the quarrel of the Allied powers, was not with the German people, but was with the survival of an almost feudal system of Government, which makes war today, as war was made centuries ago, by rulers inspired purely by dynastic or ambitious aims, and with the utmost contempt for the desires of the people whom they ruled.

The diplomacy of Germany, the President did not hesitate to stigmatize as the diplomacy of the spy, and the secret agent. Wherever the German agent set his foot there was, he implied, always the same atmosphere of intrigue. It was, indeed, he declared, evident that the institution of this system of espionage had preceded the war, whilst it was a fact, which had been proved in the country's courts of justice, that the intrigues which had been carried on, and which had come more than once perilously near disturbing the peace of the country, and dislocating its industries, had been planned and fomented, not by mere casual agents, acting perhaps beyond their brief, but by the accredited official representatives of the German Government itself. Inasmuch, then, as Mr. Wilson was compelled to make these admissions with respect to German diplomacy, it is not surprising that he felt it necessary to brand Germany's method of making war as an outrage upon international law, carried out in a cruel and unhuman manner. Without any discrimination as to whether belligerent or neutral, whether naval or mercantile, or even whether hospital or relief, ships, he pointed out, had been sunk with no thought either of help or mercy for those on board. Indeed, he added, these relief ships had been sunk at the very moment when they were in possession of safe conducts, issued by the German Government itself, for the proscribed areas. Such warfare, he declared, was animated by a reckless lack either of compassion or of principle. A lack so pronounced that he had, for a time, been unable to believe that such a thing could be done by any Government which had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations.

Such warfare, he insisted, was a warfare against mankind, and must be accepted as a challenge to all mankind. At one time he had hoped that it would have been possible to have met it with an armed neutrality. It had, however, been demonstrated that armed neutrality was impracticable, because submarines, used as the German submarines had been used, against mercantile shipping, could only be described as outlaws. In such circumstances it became a matter of common prudence, a grim necessity, indeed, to endeavor to destroy these submarines before they could show their intention. They must be dealt with at sight if they were to be dealt with at all. The Government of Berlin had, indeed, gone even further than this. They had intimated that the armed guards, placed upon American ships, with the intention of defending them, by a right which no modern publicist had ever before questioned, would be treated as beyond the pale of law, and subject to the fate of pirates. This action on the part of the Government in Berlin had, therefore, convinced him that armed neutrality must be regarded not only as ineffectual, but, in the conditions laid down by the German naval warfare, as worse than ineffectual, as, indeed, likely to produce the very conditions it was intended to prevent, and practically certain to bring the United States into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents.

In such circumstances, but with profound regret, he felt bound to advise Congress to "declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; and to formally accept the status of belligerent, which had been thrust upon it, and to take immediate steps not only to put the country into a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power, and to employ all its resources, to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms, and to end the war." The best way of effecting this, Mr. Wilson indicated, would be not to take any action which might interfere with the methods the Allies were at present effectively enforcing, but rather, whilst utilizing the naval forces of the United States for the suppression of the German submarine warfare, to assist the Allied Governments with the most liberal credit and the most liberal provision for the increase of supplies and material.

In saying all this, however, the President insisted that he wished to draw the firmest line between the action of the Government of the German Empire and what he

believed to be the natural impulses of the German people. One of the most hopeful indications of the war had been the sudden assertion of its democracy by the people of Russia, themselves always democratic at heart, but held in the grip of autocracy by a Government alien to their ideals and characteristics. The recent revolution in Russia was, he declared, in his opinion, indicative of the rising power of democracy, and he hoped that the people of the United States would recognize this in their attitude towards the people of Germany, and especially to those people of German descent domiciled in the United States, whose loyalty to the Government of those states he utterly declined to impeach. If there were amongst those people any imbued with the spirit of disloyalty, that disloyalty would be suppressed in the sternest possible manner. But if such there were, he felt convinced that they were only an insignificant faction, whose offense the citizens of the United States of other than German descent would not visit, in any way, upon the overwhelming majority.

Finally, Mr. Wilson declared, that he recognized that it was a fearful thing to lead a great peaceful power into war. But there was something more precious than peace, and that thing was right. The people of the United States were going into the war to fight for that democracy which had always been the ideal of the country, and to such a task they might, as a privilege, dedicate their lives and their fortunes, everything they were, and everything they had, since it was in the defense of those principles which had given the country her birth, and happiness, and the peace which she had treasured.

At the very moment almost when the President was making his speech, the final justification of it was being provided. The news was coming through of the torpedoing, in a dark night, and in a heavy sea, of the Aztec, sailing from New York to Havre. The circumstances of the loss of this ship, with, it is feared, part of her crew, is an object lesson in the justice of the President's indictment of the reckless barbarity of the German under-sea warfare. Either, it is obvious, the intercourse of the world must cease, or the mad policy of the German rulers must be stopped. No more terrible condemnation of a Christian and civilized government has ever been heard than that in which the President of the United States charged the policy of Berlin, as being that of "an irresponsible Government which has thrown aside all consideration of humanity and of right, and is running amuck."

Russia and the Jews

For no single body of people in the Russian Empire are recent events fraught with so much hope and promise as for the Jews. The treatment meted out to the Jews in Russia has for many years been a byword in Europe and beyond. They were, and are still, subject to all manner of disabilities, confined to certain districts, forbidden to travel at will, and barred from holding any position of importance in a public and a private capacity. They have, moreover, all the time been subjected to the most merciless persecutions and outrages.

The Anti-Semitic Party in Russia was peculiarly active just before the outbreak of the war. Indeed, the ritual murder trial at Kiev, in 1913, with the widespread operations it revealed of the infamous doings and aims of the Black Hundred, disclosed a state of things the existence of which Europe would have been inclined to discredit, if proof had not been so positive and final. The war, at first, seemed to relegate this society, and all its works, to the background. The earlier promises of the Government at Petrograd in regard to the Jews were full of encouragement concerning the advent of a better state of things; but, as time went on, it became evident that a strong obstructive influence was at work somewhere. Promises were not kept, and even such definite assurances of reform as were given, towards the close of 1915, by M. Bark, the then Finance Minister, who declared that the Government would deal with the question drastically and expeditiously by administrative action, came to nothing. If possible, the Jews have been more hardly dealt with since the war than before it, and this at a time when thousands of their number were fighting with the Russian forces on the various battle fronts. The Duma, however, and the great mass of enlightened public opinion in Russia, are earnestly in favor of the most liberal treatment being accorded to the Jews; and so the events of the last few weeks have, it would seem, finally swept away every obstacle standing in the way of complete emancipation.

The future now very largely rests with the Jews themselves. There can be no question, with those who have given any study to the Jewish problem, in so far as it touches Russia, that the Russian Jewish propaganda in many countries, especially, perhaps, in the United States, has been very strongly anti-Russian; not anti-dynastic, or even anti-bureaucratic, but frankly anti-national. It has, in fact, all too evidently been inspired and controlled by German propagandists, and has been used by them, not to further the interests of the Jew, but the interests of the German. The Russian Jew must, at once and finally, dissociate himself from such company, and must make it clear that he throws in his lot, completely and wholeheartedly, with the New Russia, if he is to achieve that full citizenship in Russia for which he has long been striving.

Upbuilding of Southern Rural Towns

NATIONS, communities, families, and individuals learn many lessons before they learn thoroughly to appreciate the social and economic value of intelligent and consistent cooperative effort. Long ago it was said that a house divided against itself could not stand, and the history of all times of which there is a record sustains this maxim. With this fact firmly impressed, it is quite natural that nations with a common ideal, communities with common aims, and families with a common bond, should avoid open division, with the hope that the great penalty will not be incurred. But how often is the fact lost sight of that, between an insipid and half-hearted recognition and approval of the common right and community ad-

vantage, and a genuine, whole-hearted cooperation, there is fixed a gulf which is both broad and deep.

The demands of modern industry, and the necessity for efficient methods of production and distribution, as well as the present-day organization of cities and rural communities, and the improvement in the means of communication and transportation, urban and suburban, seem to be impressing on people the importance of this fuller cooperation in all the affairs of life. The recognition of these conditions, and the practical and beneficial operation, of systematized endeavor along broad and comprehensive lines is, perhaps, nowhere more definitely apparent than in certain sections of Western Tennessee, Northern Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas. Here work done under the direction of the farm bureau of the Business Men's Club of Memphis, Tenn., has accomplished much good. A recently published account of the campaign conducted in what is called the "Tri-State" territory, does not give the impression that the effort is to foster anything resembling sectionalism. Neither are the affiliated members, now numbering nearly 2500, urged to sell in prescribed markets only, at a price established or dictated, nor are they urged to limit crop products to a point where the highest possible market price can be demanded. But they are being taught the advantages of greater crop diversification, and the economic value of self-containment, that is, in the ability to supply themselves and their communities with many of those commodities which, until quite recently, have been bought in the markets of the North. The broader and better purpose of the organization, as tersely expressed by its slogan, is, "Cooperation." With this in view, and held firmly as a cardinal tenet, it is not surprising that splendid results have been achieved. Progress marks the way along which the campaign managers of this rehabilitating crusade have traveled. Progress is made evident in a better community spirit, a broader outlook, more club-houses and libraries, restored farm buildings and better tilled farms, broad highways and happier homes.

During the coming summer, this work is to be carried on with renewed effort, and with the inspiration of the success of past endeavors. The need of it, in many sections of the South, is recognized by no one more fully than by the people of the South themselves. The encouraging and commendable thing is that the initiative and the determination are present and operative, to bring about genuinely satisfactory results. The "Memphis idea" should spread.

Tristan da Cunha

SOME little time ago, Mr. R. P. Houston, M. P., head of the Houston Line of British steamers, issued an appeal on behalf of the inhabitants of the lone little island of Tristan da Cunha, which lies in the mid-Atlantic some 1200 miles south of St. Helena, the nearest inhabited land. A steamer of the Houston Line had, it appears, called at the island whilst en route from South African ports to Buenos Aires, and had found the little colony on this out-of-the-world British possession full of patriotism, anxious above all things to learn how the war was faring, but sadly in need of many things still abundantly available even in belligerent countries. Ships, it seems, have not been calling there frequently of late, and the British war vessel which is scheduled to touch there, once a year at least, has evidently had other and more pressing work to attend to. The captain of the Houston steamer tells of sighting Tristan da Cunha, and says that when he saw two small boats putting off hurriedly from the landing on the northwest side of the island he stopped; that the boats came alongside with eleven men in each, practically the whole adult masculine population of the island; that he heard their story, and that he and his crew supplied them with as many as possible of the things they needed.

The history of Tristan da Cunha, which the captain just indicated in his dispatch, is not a long one, but it is full of a curious interest. Its beginnings carry one back to those early days of the Nineteenth Century when Napoleon was at St. Helena, and the British Government was wont to lie awake at nights seeing to it that he should in no way escape therefrom. One of the results of these deliberations was the garrisoning by a few soldiers of the island of Tristan da Cunha, the idea being that it might be used as a base for effecting the escape of the Emperor. When the garrison was later withdrawn, some of the soldiers petitioned to be allowed to remain. Their number was augmented by the arrival of a few colonists from the Cape, and, from time to time, by shipwrecked sailors; until today, according to the captain's statement, the population of the island numbers 102.

Tristan da Cunha has not been entirely neglected, however, in all these years. Its loneliness has appealed to more than one missionary, who has gone out there, and stayed for a few years, educating the people, and putting them in the way of improving their estate. The first of these was Mr. W. F. Taylor, who went there in 1851, and stayed five years. Then, some years later, namely, in 1880, Mr. E. H. Dodgson, a brother of "Lewis Carroll," went to Tristan da Cunha and remained there, with one short interval, until 1880. Finally, Mr. J. G. Barrow arrived on the island, in the spring of 1906, and it is from Mrs. Barrow's interesting book, "Three Years in Tristan da Cunha," that the outside world may become acquainted with the little island and its people as it is possible to become acquainted with few people and few places. The book consists almost entirely of a series of letters, telling of everyday happenings, which Mrs. Barrow wrote to her sister, sending them off as she could by passing ships. They tell a story which might be the story of any English fishing village, and as the various worthies, Betty Cotton, Peter William Green, John Glass, and so forth, step in and out of the narrative, and tales are told of the fitting up of the schoolhouse, of journeys along the coast, and expeditions up the sides of the great peak, over 7000 feet high, in which the island culminates, the general impression left is that of an intimacy such as one expects to get from reading "Cranford" or a "Window in Thrums."

So, to those who have read Mrs. Barrow's book, the

report of the sea captain of the Houston Line is specially interesting. One is glad to meet John Glass again, for instance, for the captain mentions him by name, and one wishes that the captain had thought of saying something of the other inhabitants. Most of them one would surely know by sight, for Mrs. Barrow interweaves her book with many interesting photographs, amongst them a group of "All the Men," another of "All the Women and Children," and finally a "Complete Group of the Islanders." Yes, truly, anyone, who will may become well acquainted with Tristan da Cunha and its people without stirring far from his own fireside.

Notes and Comments

THAT sturdy fleet composed of trawlers, drifters and whalers which are out to check submarining in British waters, has been called, very appropriately, the people's fleet. There is, after all, something in a name. This fleet has got its name from the four winds, for the people, who claim it as theirs, are from Australia, Canada and Newfoundland as well as from the British Isles. They own it, nominally, because they man it, besides, they sweep the ocean in order to guard the commerce of the world. These are all expert seamen who have left their fishing nets to handle larger nets, and heavier ones, nets, of which one of the fishermen is said to have remarked: "Mind ye, thae nets are verra expensive."

APROPOS of names. Many of these vessels sail under names which bear no reference to their present calling. When they were christened, it was to do business of a different kind, in great waters, and their names are borrowed from the "flung spray and blown spume, and the sea-gulls crying." Some have music in them. For instance, Fleetwing and Faithful, Gleam of Hope, and Kindly Light. "Breadwinner's" title has gained in significance since the days when it had only to win supplies for the food and schooling of some little family on shore; but a certain clench in the names Thunderstone, and Ocean Searcher, sets one thinking. These vessels are, perhaps, not so long off the stays as are Pilot Star, for example, or Kindly Light.

DESIRING to comply with a law recently enacted by the Kansas Legislature, forbidding the sale of periodicals containing cigarette advertisements, the establishment of Fred Harvey, with headquarters in the Union Depot, Kansas City, Mo., which conducts twenty news stands and news agencies in the State first named, asks The Christian Science Monitor whether such advertising will appear in its columns after the law becomes effective on May 1, 1917. The answer is, of course, in the negative. Advertising of this kind specifically, and advertising of this character generally, has always been excluded from these columns. The morality of The Christian Science Monitor naturally is not regulated by statute.

FROM time to time it is to be noted with satisfaction how "grown-ups" are steadily rising in the estimation of the young people of more than one belligerent country. It was only a short time ago that the French Minister of Agriculture took the statesmanlike course of asking the school boys and girls of that country to "help the farmer." Now Mr. Prothero, his colleague in England, has gone a step farther. He invites the school boys and girls of his country to turn the land attached to every school into "a prize kitchen garden," and, more enlightened still, he goes on to say that he has arranged with the Board of Education that the work may be done "in school hours." Grown-ups are undoubtedly "coming on a bit."

A LARGE brewery in Portland, Ore., is being converted into a milk-condensing plant, as a result of the decision by the State to prohibit the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors within its borders. Quite a number of distilling and brewing plants in Oregon are still idle, however, but not for want of opportunity to find employment. Their owners entertain the illusion that Oregon may some day reverse itself on the prohibition question. The liquor business always was a breeder of illusions.

THE identity of the well-known clubman frequently mentioned in the columns of the average newspaper in the United States is now sought. He must not, of course, be confounded with the well-known business man, or the well-known politician, or even the well-known man-about-town. The gentleman first named is supposed to spend practically all of his time in a well-known club, where he may be reached by reporters and interviewed at all times, by day or night. Nobody seems to have met him personally, and this fact leaves the impression that he is known only to the reporters; but a suspicion that he is a near relative of the well-known society girl is also widely entertained.

ONE of the Boston newspapers quite erroneously says that "a slight modification of the 'drunken driver' automobile bill of last year has been reported to the House" of the Massachusetts Legislature, "by the Committee on Roads and Bridges. The new draft provides that any person attempting to operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of liquor 'and incapable of operating,' shall, and so on. The 'and' in the sentence just quoted, as has been clearly pointed out, practically nullifies the present law. To call the change proposed a 'slight modification' is, therefore, absurd.

IF THE motion picture film produced annually in the United States amounts to more than 1,000,000,000 feet, as has been estimated, one may, from this statement, gather some conception of the extent to which this industry has grown. And yet people say that it is only in its infancy. This being quite probably the case, it is interesting to speculate as to what the business will be a few years hence. United States custom house statistics show that 50,000 miles of films were exported and imported last year, or enough to reach twice around the earth.